The New-York Times.

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BUSINESS IN CONGRESS.

THE NIGHT SESSION ON THE CAUCUS BILL IN THE HOUSE.

WHAT WAS GAINED BY IT—THE PROBABLE FATE OF THE BILL—THE AMENDED RULE FOR COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE IN THE SENATE—AN AGREEMENT ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL—A VOTE TO BE TAKEN ON SATURDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The session of the House, which began at 7:30 last evening, was continued till 4 o'clock this afternoon, and ended in a victory for those who were struggling to secure the consideration of the caucus political bill. The end of filibustering was at last reached when a quorum of Republican members appeared in the hall at the usual hour of meeting this morning, and the new rule became operative, cutting off the indefinite repetition of delaying motions. In one respect nothing was gained by the night session. There were not enough Republicans present to make a quorum without counting Democrats, and the House was at the mercy of a handful of the latter, and they could have continued the session till physically exhausted. If the House had taken up the Appropriation bill last night, and considered it a few hours, and had then adjourned till to-day, the caucus bill would have been taken up just as early, provided there was a majority in favor of it. It is most likely, however, that the night session, with its partisan struggles, cemented the Republican side of the House, and made certain a majority vote for considering the bill. If that were so, of course the advocates of the bill were justified from their point of view in continuing the contest through the night. The struggle began in violation of the understanding at the time the recess was agreed to, as every member of the House not in the secret supposed the Appropriation bill was to be continued during the evening. The advocates of the political bills were generally on hand, but their sharp practice reacted on themselves, and they found themselves in the hands of the enemy. Sam Randall and his little band captured the whole of the Butler and Cessna phalanx, and had them locked up for half the night because there were five or six less of them than was required for a quorum of the House. When the doors were opened at 1 o'clock it was supposed that Republicans enough had come in to make up a quorum, but other members left at the same time, and after the next roll-call the Democrats again assumed control. When the bill had been taken up, Mr. Niblack raised the point of order that the ninth section contemplates the taking of money from the Treasury, and the bill, therefore, must have its first consideration in Committee of the Whole. After some argument between the Speaker and Mr. Niblack, the point was overruled, because the eleventh section of the bill provides that no officer created under the act shall receive any compensation for his services, nor shall the compensation heretofore allowed by law to any officer already existing be increased by reason of any service he may render under this act. An appeal from the ruling was taken, and was laid on the table by a yea and nay vote. This exhausted the manœuvring of the Democrats. Mr. Coburn obtain the floor, and explained that in consequence of the protracted session he would not press the consideration of the bill upon the House to-day. He yielded to Gen. Butler, who proposed an amendment to the habeas corpus section, confining the suspension of the writ to those districts in which insurrection or rebellion may exist. He also preposed an additional section limiting the authority to suspend the writ to two years, the words of the amendment being copied from the act authorizing suspension of the writ in Pennsylvania in consequence of the whisky rebellion. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, gave notice that he would move to strike out the habeas corpus section, and Mr. Hawley, of the same State, sent up an amendment reviving the Kuklux act until the close of the next session of Congress, and no longer. Mr. E. R. Hoar gave notice that he would move to strike out the first, second, and fourth sections. Mr. Coburn then made a motion to recommit the bill, pending which motion the House adjourned, after having been in session consecutively for twenty-nine and one half hours. The bill will be taken up in the morning after the reading of the journal. The Democrats will insist to-morrow that the journal of Wednesday's session shall be read, which will occupy three or four hours. The fate of the bill in the House is now very uncertain. Its opponents have counted fifty Republicans against it, and if their count is correct its defeat is certain. The Republican majority acted harmoniously in taking up the bill for consideration, and the particular friends of the measure are encouraged thereby to hope for its passage. It is of very little consequence what happens to the bill in the House, since its passage by the Senate is absolutely impossible. It seems very unlikely, moreover, that the bill can go through the House without great modifications. It is possible no vote may even be reached upon its passage, though it is now considered probable.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

The bill relative to counting the electoral votes for President and Vice President, in charge of Mr. Morton, was brought before the Senate at the expiration of the morning hour to-day, as the unfinished business, when Mr. Pratt, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, made an appeal to his colleague to allow a motion to lay aside the bill above mentioned to be made, that he might call up the bill to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Edmunds, Logan, Morrill, of Maine, and others. Mr. Edmunds stated that if the regular order was disturbed in this manner he would feel himself relieved of all responsibility on account of the Civil Rights bill. Mr. Pratt's motion to lay aside the unfinished business was defeated—yeas 29, nays 34—and the consideration of Mr. Morton's bill was proceeded with. The discussion upon it occupied the whole of the day. Mr. Morton, a few minutes before 5 o'clock, made a motion for a recess from 5 till 7:30 o'clock, and hoped it would be understood that the bill should be finished to-night. Mr. Edmunds objected to the recess, and gave notice that it was his intention to call up the Civil Rights bill as soon as the pending measure should be disposed of. Mr. Thurman objected to making any agreement. He desired to have the Steam-boat bill taken up after the disposal of the pending bill. The motion for a recess was then withdrawn. Mr. Edmunds offered as a substitute the bill introduced by him on the 26th of January last, to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, but it was voted down. Finally, Mr. Eaton moved to indefinitely postpone the bill, claiming, as did most of the Democrats, that a question of such importance should be postponed till next session of Congress, as there was no necessity for immediate action. The motion to indefinitely postpone was defeated—yeas 14, nays 31. Messrs. Conkling and Carpenter were the only Republicans who voted in the affirmative. The bill was finally passed by a vote of of 28 yeas to 20 nays, Messrs. Carpenter, Conkling, Edmunds, Jones, Windom, and Sprague voting with the Democrats in the negative.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Civil Rights bill was taken up late in the afternoon and a proposition was made by Mr. Edmunds that the opponents of the bill should have till 2 o'clock on Saturday for speeches against it, and then amendments should be discussed under the five-minute rule, leaving half an hour to the majority to close the debate. This was agreed to by the Democrats, with the understanding that they might occupy all the time until 2 o'clock on Saturday if they desired, and should not be cut off by a vote to adjourn against their desire. The Senate is thus given into the possession of the minority for two days, in which time the *Record* will grow to immense proportions.

THE REVENUE BILL.

DISPOSITION OF THE SENATE TOWARD THE MEASURE — NO AMENDMENTS ANTICIPATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Senate Committee on Finance had the Revenue bill under consideration to-day, and postponed final action till to-morrow morning. It is known to be the sentiment of the committee that they would not recommend any important amendment in the substance of the bill, but suggestions were made of certain comparatively unimportant amendments in the wording of two or three sections. The committee has no intention whatever of inserting tea and coffee in the bill or of striking out the whisky tax. It is settled, therefore, that any bill which may pass will be substantially the same as that which passed the House. But any amendment would probably defeat the bill absolutely, and the members of the committee have been urged to report the bill to the Senate without any amendment whatever. An amendment, whether important or not, would carry the bill to the Speaker's table, where it could only be further acted upon by a two-thirds vote. The whole measure has been a product of necessity, and it satisfies no one except so far as it will accomplish the object of providing additional revenue. As the Senate Committee is not understood to be hostile to the bill, or desirous of securing its defeat, it is quite possible that at the meeting to-morrow morning they may decide to report it back without amendment. In that case, it will be very likely to become a law. If the question were thrown back to the stage where discussion first begun, it is likely much greater efforts would be made to put a tax on tea and coffee; but this is now known to be wholly impracticable at this session. Whenever the bill is reported to the Senate it will take the place of any other subject which may be under consideration, and will be speedily disposed of if a partisan contest is not raised upon it.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LETTER FROM KING ALFONSO TO THE PRESIDENT—PROBABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE NEW GOVERNMENT—THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—An autograph letter from King Alfonso of Spain to the President of the United States, notifying the latter of his advent to the throne by acclamation of the Spanish nation and as the legitimate heir in consequence of the abdication of his mother, Queen Isabella, has been received by the Spanish Minister. The King requests the President to honor him with his friendship, and to accept the proffer of his own. The letter is dated Jan. 16, the day on which similar communications were addressed to the other Governments, but it has not been received until to-day, having been first sent by special messenger from Madrid to London, which caused some delay. Señor Mantilla has requested the Secretary of State to name a day for the delivery of the original letter into the hands of the President. It was only awaited in order to recognize the Government of Alfonso. Dispatches have been received to-day from Madrid, announcing the final signature of the terms of settlement of the questions rising from the capture of the Virginius, and it is probable the new Government will be speedily recognized.

THE SOUTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

MOVEMENTS OF THE VESSELS—ELECTION RIOTS IN MONTEVIDEO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Rear Admiral Leroy, commanding our naval forces on the South Atlantic Station, reports from Montevideo, Jan. 13, that the United States steamer Wasp has been to Asuncion with Gen. Caldwell, our Minister to Uruguay and Paraguay, and after a short stay, in which the General and officers of the ship were treated with marked courtesy, she returned to Montevideo.

Commander Kirkland relieved Commander Mahan of the command of the Wasp Jan. 2.

On the 2d of January her Britannic Majesty's detached squadron of five frigates—one of them being a large iron vessel of modern construction, called the Raleigh—under the command of Rear Admiral Randolph, arrived at Montevideo, where they were to remain a short time. The usual courtesies were exchanged.

The Dutch steam sloop-of-war Curacoa also arrived at Montevideo Jan. 2, and courtesies were also exchanged with her.

On Sunday, the 3d of January, a local election was held at Montevideo, at which there was some disturbance, resulting in bloodshed; and on the 12th of the same month an election was held very disastrously, a number of lives being reported taken and many persons wounded.

The health of the crews of the two vessels on the station continues good.

THE INTERNATIONAL BOARD OF LAKE UNDERWRITERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The annual meeting of the International Board of Lake Underwriters began its session in this city this afternoon. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, presiding. Eighteen companies are represented, including the following from New-York: Brewers' and Maltsters', Columbia Insurance, Mercantile, Mutual, Mechanics' and Traders', Manhattan Fire, and Pacific Mutual, and the Phœnix, of Brooklyn. The session to-day was secret, the time being given to a discussion of rates. A banquet will be given to the representatives of the companies to-morrow evening.

SUIT AGAINST THE INDIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—Suit has been entered in the United States District Court here by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railroad Company against the Columbus, Chicago, and Indiana Central Railroad Company, and others, to compel the specific performance of an agreement dated Jan. 22, 1869, and a supplementary agreement dated Feb. 1, 1870, and in the alternative, such relief as they may be entitled to.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTIONS.

THE POLITICAL MEASURES PENDING IN CONGRESS.

THE RESOLUTIONS ON THE ARKANSAS GOVERNMENT—THE ADVOCATES OF THE CAUCUS BILL—BUTLER'S DESIRE TO RULE TO THE LAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—After the caucus bill is out of the way there is an understanding among those most active in pushing the political measures that an effort will be made to take up the Poland report on Arkansas. The resolution accompanying that report declares that in the judgment of the House the condition of affairs in Arkansas does not call for interference by any department of the Government. Mr. Ward, of Illinois, who made the minority report for that committee, has prepared a resolution declaring Brooks to be the legal Governor of Arkansas, and declaring that the Government of the United States should place him in his office and protect him in his legal rights as Governor of that State. This resolution will be moved as a substitute for the resolution submitted by the majority.

BUTLER AND HIS CLIQUE.

The determination of the Republicans to press the caucus bill last night was stimulated by the protracted debate which the Democrats maintained on the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill during its consideration on Monday. There are sixty-eight pages in that bill, and when the House took a recess on Wednesday afternoon but eight pages of the bill had been acted upon. Those favoring the Southern bills held an informal consultation, at which Gen. Butler was the master spirit, and it was resolved to set aside the Sundry Civil bill and take up the caucus bill. Butler defined their position on the floor when he said that the next Congress would not pass the Southern bills, but must make appropriations. It is claimed by the Democrats that they did not discuss the Sundry Civil bill on Wednesday merely to consume time. The discussion took place on the paragraphs making appropriations for the Department of Justice, and the Democrats seized the opportunity to renew their attacks on the Attorney General, for the purpose of making political capital rather than consuming time. Had the Sundry Civil bill been regularly continued under consideration, it could probably have been finished to-night, but Gen. Butler, having achieved a temporary success in securing consideration of the caucus bill, has determined to make a bold push to pass all the political measures, and force an extra session. He would be glad before the 4th of March to put the South under martial law, to overturn the State Government of Arkansas, recognize Kellogg, seat Pinchback, and generally to do anything extraordinary and outrageous in the way of legislation which imagination could suggest.

THE LOUISIANA COMPROMISE.

OPPOSITION TO THE WHEELER PROPOSITION FROM THE MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE WHO LOSE THEIR SEATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The information from New-Orleans to-day shows that the Wheeler compromise meets with a great deal of opposition in the Legislature, originating with the persons who will have to give up their seats to Conservatives. They are intensely indignant that Kellogg has accepted any terms of compromise which shall deprive them of the seats they wrongfully hold. The Conservatives who have accepted the terms now express the fear that Kellogg and his Republican supporters cannot carry their part of the compact into execution. Mr. Wheeler knows it could have been done at the time the Conservative caucus first acceded to the terms, and he has no doubt that so far as the Republicans are concerned the agreement can now be fulfilled.

THE AGITATION IN NEW-ORLEANS—APPROACHING END OF THE RULE OF THE M'ENERY RIOTERS—THE BEST ELEMENT IN BUSINESS CIRCLES IN FAVOR OF THE COMPROMISE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Petitions for and against the adoption of the Wheeler compromise have been in circulation among the business men of the city during the day, and have received many signatures. Many cotton factors and others interested in staple products have signed a call for a meeting to-morrow night, to protest against the adoption of the Wheeler proposition. On the other hand a large number of wholesale and retail merchants have signed a declaration in its support. The majority of the newspapers favor the adjustment. The *Times* says there is a marked change in the popular feeling in favor of the Wheeler adjustment among the conservative property-holders and business men. Everything indicates that Kellogg has come to the front with renewed strength in the ranks of his adherents. The *Bee* asks the Conservative caucus to reconsider their decision while there is yet time, and says that their action yesterday was a deplorable submission. The *Picayune* says: "We believe that a vast majority of the reflecting people of this city approve of the action of the Conservative caucus, and we are glad to learn that a movement is on foot to give intelligible expression to this fact." The *Bulletin* calls upon every man who shouldered a gun on the 14th of September to come forward to-morrow evening and give his opinion of the compromise. The *Republican* says of the compromise: "The basis of the arrangement is one that will be satisfactory to moderate men—Republican and Democrat. It follows that Gov. Kellogg will no longer be considered as a usurper, but his authority will be recognized, and he will receive the support necessary to carry out the reform measures proposed."

THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CONSERVATIVE CAUCUS ANNOUNCE THE ACCEPTANCE OF THE WHEELER PROPOSITION UNDER PROTEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Messrs. Burke, Zacharie, and Leonard, the committee representing the Conservative Convention of the General Assembly of Louisiana, have addressed to the Select Committee on Louisiana Affairs the following letter:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to inform you that the Conservative caucus has accepted the plan for the settlement of the existing political difficulties in Louisiana, known as the Wheeler proposition, subject to two conditions.

First—That the members of your committee shall act as arbitrators.

Second—That there shall be an extra session of the General Assembly of Louisiana on or before the fourth Monday of March next, to give practical effect to the award when made, and to consider and pass upon certain reform measures absolutely essential to the peace and prosperity of the State. In announcing the acceptance, we desire to state that it is given under protest, and that we have been reluctantly forced to the conclusion that no other terms could be obtained. It is evident that, if rejected, the people of Louisiana had either to submit abjectly to an undoubted usurpation, or to plunge the State into a condition of anarchy, in which event they were warned that they would be unrelentingly crushed by the Federal Administration. Under these circumstances, the propositions have been accepted; but, in the name of a once free people, we solemnly protest against the terrible wrongs which have made that acceptance a bitter necessity. The rights of our people can only be vindicated, if ever vindicated, by the action of the American people, who may find too late that their own liberties have perished with those of Louisiana.

Major Burke and Mr. Leonard have left Washington for New-Orleans. Mr. Zacharie will remain here and present the letter of acceptance to-morrow on behalf of the Conservative caucus, of which the above is a copy. He will remain, at their urgent request, until the adjournment of Congress, to witness the count and arbitration, and will leave with Mr. Wheeler on its termination for New-Orleans, to carry the arbitration into effect.

The adjustment meets with favor from all the Louisianians here, as the best attainable under the circumstances.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 25.

THE PRISON CONGRESS.

The President has appointed Dr. Wines, of New-York, Commissioner to the International Prison Congress to be held next year at Rome. The International Penitentiary Commission created by the Congress of London, and of which the American Commissioner is President, will meet at Bruchsal, Grand Duchy of Baden, in September, to frame a programme of procedure, and make all necessary preliminary arrangements for the Congress of Rome. Dr. Wines has been requested by his colleagues to prepare for the approaching Congress a comprehensive review of the progress of prison reform throughout the civilized world; and it is understood that he will spend some time abroad making the investigations necessary to a satisfactory discharge of that duty.

THE TREASURY—CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,813,736; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $51,335,000; coin, including $22,716,800 in coin certificates, $71,015,753; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000. The Customs receipts for the ports below named for the week ending Feb. 20, were as follows: New-York, $3,289,253; Boston, $328,175; Philadelphia, $235,764; Baltimore, $114,468. The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $444,462.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama claims, to-day, case No. 126, M. W. McChesney against the United States, on the final hearing, was submitted upon the testimony offered by the claimant, and judgment was rendered in the sum of $2,153 44, with interest from the 10th day of July, 1864. This was a claim for loss of goods on board the Electric Spark at the time of her capture and destruction by the Florida. Cases Nos. 356, 357, and 358 are set down for to-morrow.

A CHANGE OF LIGHT AT CLEVELAND HARBOR ENTRANCE.

Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on and after the opening of navigation, 1875, a light will be shown from the frame beacon recently erected on the end of the west pier of the entrance to Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, in place of the old beacon on the east pier known as Beacon No. 1, abandoned. The light will be fixed, varied by red flashes at intervals of twenty seconds. The illuminating apparatus is catadioptric of the sixth order, lighting 360° of the horizon. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel fifteen feet above the sea, thirteen statute miles. The structure is a frame beacon, square in plan, painted black below and white above. In front of the beacon is a fog-bell, striking at intervals of ten seconds.

THE REVENUE BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee to-day held a special meeting on the new Tax bill. Secretary Bristow and Commissioner Douglass were present most of the time, and furnished the committee detailed information concerning the probable working of the various provisions of the bill. No action was taken, but the indications, from the informal discussion which took place, are that the majority of the committee will recommend the passage of the bill exactly, or at least substantially, as it came from the House.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

The subcommittee of the Committee of Ways and Means completed their report on the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company subsidy question this afternoon, and will submit it to a full meeting of the committee to-morrow for definite action. The conclusions are drawn from the testimony, which is familiar to the public.

THE CHICAGO COMMUNIST MOB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The anticipated Communist raid upon the Relief and Aid Society, of Chicago, resulted, as was foreshadowed in yesterday's dispatch. No one was harmed, no violence was attempted, and no object accomplished. A committee called upon the Relief and Aid Superintendent and made certain demands, which he refused to listen to, advising them to go before the Directors if they wanted any change in the management. The whole thing then degenerated into broad burlesque, and the crowd finally dispersed. During the day the Militia were under arms and ready for an emergency, but their services were not needed. It was a great cry and little wool affair throughout.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 25.—The House of Representatives in three night sessions considered a resolution of expulsion of J. W. Thorne, member from Warren County, on account of his non-belief in the existence of God, as set forth in a pamphlet issued by him. A vote was taken on the resolution at 12 o'clock last night, and resulted yeas 46, nays 31. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, J. W. Thorn, the member from Warren County, has advocated and promulgated a most blasphemous doctrine, subversive of the principles of the Constitution of North Carolina and of sound morality, therefore

Resolved, That the said J. W. Thorne be and he is hereby expelled from his seat on this floor.

Mr. Thorne is latterly from Chester County, Penn., and is about sixty-five years of age. The resolution was offered by Hanson Hughes, colored representative from Granville.

A COMING EXECUTION.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 25.—Though the warrant issued by the Governor yesterday for the execution of Joseph Brown on March 24, at Pottsville, was sudden, it was not unexpected by the public. The action of Gov. Hartranft was communicated to Brown in his cell at the County Jail this morning by his counsel. He was very much surprised, expecting to have his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life, and, manifesting much emotion, he referred to an almanac, remarking that had the date for his execution been fixed a day later it would take place on his twenty-first birthday. He was but eighteen years old when the murder was committed. He realizes his position, and during the day was weeping and showed all the signs of acute mental suffering. Rev. J. P. Stein, of this city, visited him, and will afford the unfortunate young man all the spiritual consolation possible.

THE RIEL CASE SETTLED AT LAST.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 25.—Louis Riel, having been declared to be an outlaw by the courts of Manitoba, has been declared to be disqualified for sitting and voting in the Parliament of Canada, and a writ has been ordered for a new election in the District of Provencher. The vote for the issuance of the new writ stood 141 against 16. This ends, so far as the House of Commons is concerned, the long-standing controversy arising out of the crime of Louis Riel.

DISCOVERY OF A PLANET.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following has been furnished by the Smithsonian Institute:

Prof. Forester, of Berlin, announces the discovery of a planet of the twelfth magnitude, in 9 hours 56 minutes right ascension, 13° 48' declination north, with a motion north 1° daily.

CONDEMNED MURDERERS REPRIEVED.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 25.—Judge Danforth having granted a hearing of injunction restraining the execution of Gordon and Wagner on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the law requiring the Governor to fix the day for their execution, the Governor has reprieved both men for four weeks.

FATAL RESULT OF CARELESSNESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 25.—Policeman John Forsyth was killed during last night by falling down a hatchway at No. 88 Camden street. Finding the door of the warehouse open while on his round, it is supposed he stepped inside in the dark and fell down the hatchway. He was dead when discovered by the Sergeant of Police.

ALBANY.

ALL QUIET AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

A RUMOR AFFECTING THE LUDLOW STREET JAIL BILL—GENERAL BUSINESS IN ASSEMBLY AND SENATE—BILLS INTRODUCED—A NEW CITY RAILROAD LAW—HEARING ON THE PROPOSITION TO REDUCE CANAL TOLLS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

There is not a ripple of political news or gossip afloat here to-day, and though the Legislature was in session for several hours and transacted considerable business there was none of it of a very important character. There was quite a lively current of sensation pervading some of the New-York City members on the strength of a rumor that one of the number intended to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the Ludlow Street Jail bill, introduced by Mr. Kirk, was passed yesterday. This bill legalizes the action of the old "Ring" Board of Supervisors of New-York, in relation to the appointment of certain assistant keepers at Ludlow Street Jail, and for this reason has been regarded with some suspicion, though the mover of the bill, Mr. Kirk, denies that there is more than $1,000 involved in the entire bill, and asserts that it affects only five persons, who are subordinate employes, and to whom the amount is due for services actually rendered.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The greater portion of the session in the House to-day was occupied with the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole, and every one of them was of a local and unimportant character.

Mr. Sheil, of Weschester, introduced a bill amendatory of the act annexing the Westchester towns to the City of New-York. The object of the bill is to authorize and direct the Controller of the City of New-York to pay certain claims which became due before the annexation, but for the payment of which no taxes have yet been assessed or collected. The act of annexation requires that these claims shall be paid out of the contingent fund, but there is no money in that fund wherewith to satisfy the claims.

REGULATING STOCK CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

Mr. Costigan, of New-York, introduced a bill designed to prevent, or at least to limit, the range of stock-jobbing manœuvre and artifice so far as the mode of grasping control of railroad companies by speculators at corporate elections is concerned. The bill aims to protect the rights and interests of bona fide stockholders and investors by prohibiting any person from voting on stock hypothecated or loaned to the corporation in which the election is held; or to any other corporation or person, or upon shares given to him for the purpose of voting; or which he or they shall "have previously contracted to sell or transfer after the election upon any condition, agreement, or understanding whatever." The act further provides for a challenge to voters, and an oath to be taken by the party challenged, and a like oath for all persons voting or offering to vote, or give proxies. No person can vote whose name does not appear on the stock transfer books. The bill also enables and authorizes the representatives or holders of a majority in value of the stock of the company to classify the Directors into classes holding office for one, two, and three years respectively.

ANOTHER UNPAID CLAIMANT.

Mr. Smith, of New-York, introduced a bill authorizing and directing the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York to examine into, audit, and determine the unpaid claims of Jeremiah Crowley. The person designated as claimant in the bill was a contractor, and claims compensation for grading, guttering, and other work in connection with the regulation of streets in New-York City. Controller Green has up to the present resisted the claims, which aggregate something like $40,000, and the effort will now be made to have a Municipal audit of the question.

A CITY RAILROAD LAW.

Mr. Shattuck, of Steuben, introduced a bill to regulate and provide for the construction of street railroads in cities. It provides that whenever two-thirds of the property owners along the line of a route give assent to the building of a road, the Mayor and Common Council of such city shall advertise in two daily papers for thirty days, announcing the sale of such route and franchise, and it shall be sold at public auction to the highest bidder. The Mayor, Controller, Superintendent or Commissioner of Public Works, and the City Engineer, shall be charged with the supervision of the construction and operation of the road, the regulation of its fares, &c. One half of the amount paid by the purchaser or purchasers of the right of way and franchise shall be distributed among the property-owners on the line of route, in the ratio of the valuation of the assessments against each, and the other half shall be paid into the City Treasury.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor to-day sent into the Senate for confirmation the name of Charles D. Ingersoll, of New-York, to be Loan Commissioner. James Fairfax McLaughlin was appointed absolutely to the vacancy in the Justiceship of the Seventh District Civil Court of the City of New-York, created by the death of J. A. Steumler.

WORK DONE IN THE SENATE.

To-day's session of the Senate was very much like yesterday's in being chiefly occupied with a debate upon the bill fixing the number and remuneration of the employes of the Legislature. The discussion had in it nothing of interest to any others than the holders of sinecures, and they thronged the Senate Chamber and hung about the doorways as if fearful that the buncombe protestations of economy which were so freely made would result in financial disaster to themselves. The bill was finally passed, with but unimportant amendments, as it came from the Assembly. Of the other bills passed the only ones calling for remark are Senator Jacobs', legalizing pigeon shooting, and Senator Ledwith's, giving to the Sheriff increased security for costs in the suits in which he is nominally plaintiff.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Gross to-day introduced the bill which was offered in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. T. C. Campbell. As it was fully abstracted in yesterday's TIMES, it need only be said that its chief provisions are that the term of office of the Justices of District Courts of New-York City shall be increased from six to ten years; that the Justices shall be elected on the general ticket, and that they shall sit in the different districts in rotation, in an order to be determined by themselves after election.

Senator Tobey introduced a bill which has a special interest for the legal profession. Its purpose is to reduce the reports of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court to a harmonious system, and for this end it incorporates a Council of Law Reporting, of which the first members are to be the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, the Attorney General, and Messrs. Joseph S. Bosworth, James Emott, Montgomery H. Thorp, William M. Evarts, Clifford A. Hand, and Lewis L. Delafield.

Senator Selkreg to-day introduced a resolution calling upon the Clerk of the Court of Appeals to furnish to the Senate a statement of the amount of money held by him in his official capacity and the manner of its investment. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals is the successor of the Clerk of the old Court of Chancery, and in this capacity he holds trust funds, estimated to amount to $200,000, for the greater part of which there is no claimant, and which will probably at some time revert to the State. A few years ago, under a former Clerk, some $40,000 of this money was lost by bad investment, and the present resolution is intended to prevent such abuse, and also to learn what disposition is made of the interest money.

REDUCTION OF TOLLS ON THE CANALS.

The Joint Committee on Canals had a meeting in the Senate Chamber this afternoon, which was unusually well attended. The purpose of the meeting was to give a hearing to those favoring or opposing the reduction of tolls on the canals. Among those present was a delegation of five from the Produce Exchange of New-York City, consisting of Messrs. L. J. N. Stack, J. H. Reed, W. H. Philips, A. E. Masters, and L. Hazeltine. The latter gentleman addressed the committee in favor of the proposed reduction, and presented a numerously-signed petition from the merchants of New-York to the same effect. The committee was also addressed by ex-Gov. Seymour, who favored the reduction because it was so much needed by the farmers of the State, and because it was a tax which cost the people $4 to every $1 that went into the treasury. On this subject he said he held extreme views, and he was in favor of the total abolition of all canal charges.

THE SUPPLY BILL INQUIRY.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY—EVIDENCE OF MR. ALVORD—GEN. BATCHELLER DETAILS THE ACTION OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE LAST YEAR—TESTIMONY OF THE ENGROSSING CLERK.

ALBANY, Feb. 25.—The Subcommittee of the Assembly Judicial Committee to investigate the charge of tampering with the Supply bill of last year examined Thomas G. Alvord, one of the Conference Committee on the bill. He testified that in the compromise proposition there was nothing contained as to fixing the salary of the Superintendent of the new Capitol, and if there had been, he would not have agreed to it.

The committee held another session this evening.

Gen. Batcheller, of Saratoga, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the last House, and who was also Chairman of the House part of the Conference Committee on the Supply bill, was the first witness examined. After detailing the proceedings of the House and Senate on the bill, he proceeded to state those had in Conference Committee, saying it was his invariable rule to take all questions so far as his part of the committee was concerned by yeas and nays. The Senate part of the committee, however, did not so vote. The greatest question of dispute was that concerning the Capitol Commission. The House part of the committee were in favor of abolishing the commission, while the Senate part were in favor of retaining it. There was much discussion, and finally Mr. Wood, of the House committee, drew up a clause to be inserted in the bill, to the effect that the new Capitol Commissioners should nominate and appoint, with the consent of the Governor, a superintendent to take charge of the work as it appears in the law, down to the part which relates to the salary of the Superintendent. The words "the salary of the said Superintendent shall be $10,000 per year," were not in the clause as prepared by Mr. Weed. The clause so prepared was adopted, and inserted in the bill. This ended the discussion of the new Capitol matter, and it was never alluded to afterward. Then the matters of the construction of the Elmira Reformatory and Hudson River Asylum were discussed, and the salaries to be paid the superintending builders. Various sums were proposed, from $5,000 to $8,000, but no sum was agreed upon. The salaries were left blank. Mr. Batcheller at great length stated the action of the committee, and showed there was no intention whatever of inserting a salary for Superintendent of the Capitol; that an appropriation of $1,500,000 had been made, and that it would be left to the Commissioners to fix and pay it out of that sum. The committee then adjourned *sine die*. All the papers were, in accordance with parliamentary practice, left with Senator Wood, Chairman of the Senate part of the committee. The House met at 9 o'clock next morning, and the Senate, at 10 o'clock. I saw nothing of the report until that morning, when the Sergeant at Arms brought it to me at my seat in the House to sign. I signed it and got the signatures of the other members. The report was made to the Senate, and in due time came to the House, and was agreed to. Prior to this, however, the Senate Finance Committee messenger came in and said Senator Wood wanted to see me at his room. I returned answer that I was very busy, and could not go to him. The messenger returned and said Senator Wood wanted to see me, and would not detain me five minutes; I ran over to Congress Hall and up to his room in haste; there were two men standing outside; I stepped in; there was no one in the room with Mr. Wood, and he said to me, "We forgot to fix the salaries of the Superintending Builders of the Elmira Reformatory and the Asylum for the Insane, so I have fixed upon $8,000 to each as about right;" I think that is about the substance of our discussion; I replied, "Very well; I think it rather steep, but will see my committee and get their concurrence if I can. If I cannot I will let you know;" I went back to the House, consulted with the other members, and they agreed; Weed, however, concurred with me that it was a pretty high salary. Gen. Batcheller then stated that it was a week after the adjournment that he first saw or knew of the salary of $10,000 to the Superintendent of the new Capitol being in the law. He said he was perfectly clear in his recollection of the matter, and was positive the salary should not be in the law.

James O. Fanning, Engrossing Clerk to the late House, testified to engrossing the bill; on the Monday succeeding the adjournment he was in the Executive Chamber, and met there the Governor, Controller, Senator Wood, and the Governor's Secretary, De Kay; his attention was called to an omission in the Supply bill, which was the salary for the Superintendent of the Capitol; he felt pretty certain the bill had been properly engrossed because he had compared it with the original in the presence of Gen. Batcheller; however, in order to be sure, he went into the Assembly Chamber and got the original, and showed that there was nothing in it concerning a salary for the Superintendent of the Capitol; Mr. Wood told him it was a mistake, and produced the minutes of the proceedings of the Conference Committee, in which was the salary clause; witness then went to his room in the Assembly Chamber and made the alteration, believing there had been a mistake, and that the copy of the minutes shown him was correct. Since then he had examined those minutes and found the clause referred to was in a different handwriting and bearing evidence of having been written in the report after it was made up. He said it he had not heard this at the time he never would have made the alteration.

Mr. Smith Weed recalled: Witness produced a copy of the bill as amended in Conference Committee, which he made himself. He said it was a truthful record of the proceedings, and in it there is nothing having reference to a salary for the Superintendent of the new Capitol.

Adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

THE NEW CAPITOL INVESTIGATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—The Senate Finance Committee investigating the new Capitol management have examined E. A. Merritt, one of the new Capitol Commissioners, but nothing new of importance has been elicited. He testified that all the action of the Commissioners, including the allowance of the inch margin and the cutting of the stone at the quarries, was thought by them to have been for the best interest of the State. He concluded by saying he found himself in an embarrassing position. Three of the Commissioners had resigned, but he would do all in his power to furnish the committee with information, and desired to be informed of all its meetings in future.

Mr. Smith, counsel for the committee, said they would accept the proposition. All the information possible was wanted. He did not suppose the investigation was instituted to prove any man guilty of intentional wrong, but to throw light upon this great public work. He added that $1,000,000 had been paid for stone, and he had been unable to find a man who had measured the stone. He hoped the Commissioners would show that this stone has been put in the building.

DAMAGE BY FLOOD.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.—The river is forty feet above low water mark, and is rising eight inches per hour. It is now five feet below the great flood of 1867. Atkins' planing-mill and factory and many bridges and houses have been destroyed, and the weather is still threatening, with a prospect of a considerable rise from the Upper Holston and the French Broad and tributaries, whether it rains more or not. The gas works are under water, and there have been several slides and washes on the railroads. Two spans of the bridge over the Hiawasse are gone, and more damage is apprehended. The mills in all directions have been swept away.

THE CINCINNATI INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 25.—Considerable effort having been made to have the annual exhibition of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition for 1876 made a centennial exposition for that year, the board have adopted resolutions declaring that it does not deem it advisable to give any encouragement in that direction, believing that the Philadelphia Industrial Exposition, commemorative of the centennial of the nation, should receive the united encouragement and support of the whole people.

THE THAW.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Fog and rain has prevailed at intervals for two or three days and the bay is clearing of ice. The mill streams and reservoirs are filling up.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

REPORTED CHANGES

SUBSIDIES IN THE HOUSE.

ANALYSIS OF SOME RECENT VOTES ON THIS SUBJECT.

MR. HOLMAN'S RESOLUTION AGAINST ALL SUBSIDIES AND TOM SCOTT'S TEXAS SCHEME—MEMBERS WHO VOTED CONSISTENTLY AGAINST SUBSIDIES, THOSE WHO VOTED FOR THEM, AND MEMBERS WHO VOTED FOR A GENERAL PROPOSITION AND THEN CHANGED WHEN SCOTT'S AGENTS CAME AROUND.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1875.

On the 21st of January, Mr. Holman moved the passage of the following resolution, under a suspension of the rules:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this house, in the present condition of the financial affairs of the Government, no subsidies in money, bonds, public lands, or by pledge of the public credit should be granted by Congress to associations or corporations engaged or proposing to engage in public or private enterprises, and that all appropriations from the public Treasury ought to be limited at this time to such amounts only as shall be imperatively required by the public service.

On the 22d of February Mr. Houghton, of California, moved that a resolution be passed, under suspension of the rules, fixing Wednesday evening of this week for the consideration of Tom Scott's subsidy bill, with the provision that a vote should be taken immediately after the reading of the journal on Thursday morning.

The resolution offered by Mr. Holman received 149 votes, or more than a majority of the whole House in the affirmative, against 75 in the negative—65 members being absent. On giving the Texas Pacific bill an evening for consideration, which meant that it should be put in a position where it could be passed by a majority vote, the yeas were 117, the nays were 126, and the absentees were 44. Notwithstanding a majority of the whole house had voted against granting any subsidies at this session, there were found only 126 (twenty-three less than the vote on the Holman resolution) to vote against the consideration of the Texas Pacific subsidy. The favorers of subsidies, as shown by Mr. Holman's resolution, were seventy-five, but when the motion in favor of Tom Scott was made this number had increased to 117. This is certainly a noteworthy change of front. It is partly to be accounted for, and perhaps fully, if all the facts were known, by the delusion into which many members fell that a vote for giving the bill a hearing, as Scott expressed it, was not a vote for its passage. But no one who voted for Mr. Houghton's resolution can easily escape suspicion that he wished the passage of the bill. From the following lists of votes it will be seen who have placed themselves in an equivocal position and who have need of explanation. It will also be seen to whom the country is indebted for the defeat of the scheme.

CONSISTENT OPPONENTS OF SUBSIDIES.

Those voting yea on Mr. Holman's resolution, and also voting nay on the Texas Pacific resolution, which two votes were in their effect the equivalent of each other, were the following:

Barber, Barnum, Bass, Bradley, Buffinton, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Cannon, Clark of New-Jersey, Clarke of New-York, Cobb of Kansas, Coburn, Conger, Cook, Crittenden, Cox, Danford, Dawes, Denman, Eames, Finck, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Hale of Maine, Hamilton, Harris of Massachusetts, Hawley of Illinois, Hawley of Connecticut, Hazeleton of Wisconsin, Holman, Hoskins, Hunter, Kasson, Kellogg, Lamport, Lawrence, Lawson, Lowe, Luttrell, Lynch, Magee, Marshall, Martin, McCrary, McGill, MacDougall, McNulta, Merriam, Milton, Monroe, Morrison, Neal, Orr, Orth, Packard, Page, Phelps, Pierce, Pike, Platt of New-York, Pratt, Randall, Read, Ellis H. Roberts, William R. Roberts, Robinson, Sayler of Indiana, Schumaker, Shanks, Sherwood, Shoemaker, H. Boardman Smith, John Q. Smith, Speer, Sprague, Starkweather, Thornburgh, Todd, Tyner, Waldron, Ward of Illinois, Wheeler, Whitehorne, Willard of Vermont, Willard of Michigan, Williams of Wisconsin, Williams of Michigan, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Indiana.

The following gentlemen were absent when the vote was taken on the Holman resolution, but yesterday were present and voted against the consideration of the Texas Pacific bill.

Messrs. Albright, Bland, Bundy, Clements, Clymer, Davis, Farwell, Fort, Gooch, E. R. Hoar, George F. Hoar, Lansing, Loughridge, Packer, Parker, Potter, Ray, Sessions, Smart, Southard, Storm, Wood.

All the gentlemen of the two foregoing lists have a record on which they may be satisfied to stand before the country. The following gentlemen are also well recorded on these questions, for their change of position has been in the right direction. They voted against the Holman resolution, but yesterday voted against taking up the Pacific Railroad subsidy:

Messrs. Biery, Blount, Crounse, Hodges, Hyde, Sawyer, Sener, Snyder, Townsend. Two new members, Caulfield of Illinois and Stevens of Massachusetts, not in the House in December, voted against the subsidy.

FRIENDS OF SUBSIDIES IN GENERAL AND TOM SCOTT'S SCHEME IN PARTICULAR.

The following gentlemen voted against Mr. Holman's resolution, and in favor of the consideration of Mr. Scott's bill. Their record, if not very creditable on this question, is at least consistent:

Messrs. Averill, Bowen, Roderick R. Butler, Caldwell, Cessna, Comingo, Crutchfield, Darrall, Hagans, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Havens, Hazelton of New-Jersey, Hereford, Houghton, Hubbell, Kelley, Leach, Lewis, Lofland, Lowndes, Maynard, McDill of Wisconsin, McLean, McKee, Mills, Moore, Morey, Negley, Nesmith, Nunn, O'Neill, Richmond, Rusk, Schell, Sheats, Sheldon, Sloan, J. Ambler Smith, Stannard, Stone, Stowell, Strait, Thomas of Virginia, Vance, Waddell, Wallace, Walls, Wells, White, Whitehead, Williams of Massachusetts, Willie, Young of Kentucky, and Young of Georgia.

The following members belong in the same category, who, having been absent when the former vote was taken, voted for the consideration of Tom Scott's subsidy:

Messrs. Albert, Banning, Barry, Bezole, Bell, Carpenter, De Witt, Dunnell, Eldredge, Hosmer, Hunter, Hynes, Killinger, Myers, Niles, Scudder of New-Jersey, Sloss, Smith of Louisiana, Smith of North Carolina, Standiford, St. John, Strawbridge, Sypher, and Taylor.

The gentlemen in the last two lists may reconcile their votes on some theory of consistency and sincerity, for they may have believed, and some of them doubtless did believe, that they were voting in accordance with the public good, or at least for the interests of the constituency by whom they were sent to Congress.

GENTLEMEN FROM WHOM EXPLANATIONS WOULD BE EMINENTLY IN ORDER.

Here is a list, however, of members who need to make some explanation of the votes which they have given. It is the same kind of list as one which should contain the names of those who voted in the first instance against the subsidy for the Pacific Mail Company, and afterward, when they discovered there were "millions in it," when the agents of the company, with their pockets full of thousand-dollar bills, thronged within the lobbies and upon the floor of Congress, changed their minds and voted as the company desired. The list contains the names of those who voted for Mr. Holman's resolution, and then when Mr. Scott and his agents became clamorous and importunate, if nothing more, changed their votes in favor of his bill. Some of these gentlemen would possibly have voted against the passage of the bill if the bill itself had been up for action, but no one knows that except in a general and indefinite way. Nor is there so wide a difference in the vote for the consideration and a vote for the bill as might seem or as is claimed. It was well known that two-thirds of the House could not be obtained to vote for the passage of the bill. The most boastful of the lobbyists have never claimed that. They did claim that they had or could work up a majority. But it was equally certain that without extraordinary efforts, and suspicious efforts, too, no majority could be obtained. The vote on the resolution to fix an evening for the consideration was a vote to place the bill in that parliamentary position where it could be acted upon and passed by a majority. When that position had been assured no one can tell how rapidly votes might have been accumulated for the subsidy under the peculiar manipulations of persons to which the lobby was resorting. If by any accident the bill had received consideration, and had passed, the responsibility would have rested upon those who voted in the affirmative yesterday quite as much as with those who should have voted for the bill itself. This is the list:

Messrs. Adams, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Beck, Berry, Bright, Bromberg, Brown, Buckner, Cain, Clark of Missouri, Crittenden, Crooke, Crossland, Dobbins, Durham, Freeman, Giddings, Glover, Gunter, Harrison, Hatcher, Herndon, Lamar, Lamison, O'Brien, Perry, Phillips, Rainey, Sayler of Ohio, Smith of Pennsylvania, Swann, Ward of New-Jersey, Wilson of Maryland, and Woodworth of Ohio.

ABSENTEES FROM BOTH ROLL CALLS.

The following members were absent from both roll calls:

Messrs. Barrere, Cobb of North Carolina, Hale of New-Hampshire, Duell of New-York, Eden, Hale of New-York, Hathorn, Hendee, Hurlbut, Kendall, Parsons, Rapier, Ross, Wilber.

VOTERS FOR THE HOLMAN RESOLUTION BUT ABSENTEES ON THE SCOTT MOTION.

The following gentlemen voted for the Holman resolution, but were absent yesterday. They, too, owe some explanation for their absence, which, unexplained, is equivalent to a change of vote:

Messrs. Cason, Chittenden, Clayton, Cotton, Curtis, Field, Mitchell, Niblack, Parker, Pendleton, Poland, Robbins, Robinson of Illinois, Scofield, Scudder of New-York, Small of New-Hampshire, Thomas of North Carolina, Tremain, Whitehouse Wolfe.

Of these Robinson of Illinois, Niblack, Harris of Virginia, and Clayton, were paired. Niblack and Clayton would have voted no, and their record is therefore clear.

VOTERS AGAINST THE HOLMAN RESOLUTIONS AND ABSENTEES AFTERWARD.

The following members voted against the passage of Mr. Holman's resolution, and may therefore be regarded as favorable to Mr. Scott's subsidy, but they were absent when the vote was taken yesterday. If they had been present, all of them, and voted in the affirmative, still Mr. Scott would have had one less than a majority for his measure, since Clayton would have been released from his pair.

Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Creamer, Harris of Virginia, Hays, Pelham, Platt of Virginia, Ransier, Stephens, Whiteley, Williams, of Indiana.

These comparisons of votes cannot fail to be of value if another attempt should be made to secure a vote on the Pacific Railroad subsidy. No further vote is likely to be sought unless meantime the lobby shall have convinced several more members that they should change their minds. The vote, when classified politically, affords a remarkable exhibition of the tendencies of the two great parties. Of 126 members voting against the consideration of the bill, 26 were Democrats and 100 were Republicans. Of those voting for the consideration, 51 were Democrats and 66 were Republicans. The ratio of Republicans voting against the subsidy to those voting for it was almost two to one, while the ratio of Democrats voting for the subsidy to those voting against it was almost exactly the same. Almost four times as many Republicans as Democrats voted against the subsidy scheme, while the Republicans and Democrats voting for it were nearly equal in number.

A POLICE CAPTAIN ON TRIAL.

THOMAS KILLALEA CHARGED WITH RECEIVING MONEY—THE WITNESSES EXAMINED—NOTHING YET ESTABLISHED.

Capt. Thomas Killalea, of the Eleventh Precinct, was placed on trial yesterday, before President Matsell and Commissioners Voorhis and Disbecker, charged with grossly improper conduct while in command of the Twenty-second Precinct, from which he was transferred. The complaint alleged that during the year 1874 Capt. Killalea received from Fritz Kasefang and his wife Elizabeth, proprietors of the National Hall and Garden, in Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, $100 per month for Police services rendered at their establishment. Messrs. John R. Fellows and Charles W. Brooke appeared as counsel for the defendant. The first witness examined for the prosecution was Mrs. Elizabeth Kasefang, who, in answer to questions propounded by President Matsell, testified that she never, directly or indirectly, paid any money or check to Capt. Killalea, or to any person for the benefit of the Captain, or to any member of the Police Department, nor had she at any time made any valuable present to the Captain or any member of the Captain's family. Mr. Kasefang gave similar testimony, and both witnesses also testified that they had never said to any person that they had paid any money to the Captain.

Patrolman Gerald Gaffney, of the Twenty-second Precinct, testified that he had been frequently detailed at the establishment of the Kasefangs, and had never received a cent of money, either for the Captain or for himself, from the proprietors of the garden, and knew absolutely nothing about any money having been paid. After a short consultation, Commissioner Voorhis questioned both Mr. and Mrs. Kasefang as to whether they had or had not stated to August Erben, an Inspector of Excise, that they had paid money to Capt. Killalea, but they strenuously denied having made any such statement. The Commissioners then stated that the trial would be adjourned until 3 P. M. today for the purpose of procuring additional testimony. Counsel for the defendant interposed an objection to the adjournment, if it was for the purpose of procuring witnesses to prove any admission made by the witnesses for the prosecution contrary to what they had testified to under oath, as that would be in the nature of impeaching their own witnesses. Such testimony could not be received in any court, and they therefore objected to an adjournment. After consulting with his associates, Commissioner Voorhis said that serious charges had been made against Capt. Killalea for alleged misconduct while in charge of the Police of the Twenty-second Precinct, and the board were in duty bound to obtain all the light they could on the subject. Col. Fellows finally withdrew his objection, and the case was adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon. The bearing in a similar complaint against Capt. Thomas Killalea, in which he stands charged with having received $100 per month from Koch Brothers, proprietors of the Central Park Garden, was adjourned until 1 P. M. on March 4, owing to the absence of an important witness for the prosecution.

ANOTHER ACCOMPLICE IN THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Mr. John Hoey, manager of Adams Express Company having made an affidavit, on information and belief, that Lawrence Noonan had acted in complicity with John Sweeney and Daniel Haury, in the recent robbery of the company, and had received over $4,000 in money of the proceeds, Noonan was arrested yesterday, by Officer Mulvey, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and taken before Justice Silvebreth, at the Tombs Police Court, where he demanded an immediate examination. Assistant District Attorney Russell not having sufficiently worked up the case against Noonan, the examination was put over to this morning. Noonan, in response to the usual questions, said he was nineteen years old, born in Ireland, lived at No. 14 Morris street, and was a driver; and, in reference to his guilt or innocence, said, "By advice of counsel, I reserve what I have to say for another occasion."

It is alleged that Noonan was at the main office of the company on the morning on which the theft was accomplished, and assisted Haury and Sweeney in removing the safe from the office. It is further stated that Noonan had several interviews with Mose Ehrich, the alleged receiver, in relation to the disposition of the bonds which had been placed in his hands for sale. When the fact became known that Sweeney had made a full confession in relation to the robbery Noonan left, came alarmed, and did not dare to make use of his ill-gotten gains for fear of exciting the suspicions of his associates. Subsequent to his arrest, it is claimed Noonan made a full confession of his complicity in the robbery, and returned the money which he received as his share. He was taken to the Tombs Police Court yesterday and committed for trial. Mr. John Hoey, Superintendent of Adams Express, stated last evening that since the arrest of Sweeney and Haury, large quantities of silks and valuable dry goods, stolen from the company, have been traced to the possession of "Mose" Ehrich, and he is confident that all parties connected with the robbery, and also the receiver, will be convicted on the evidence now in possession of the Police authorities.

SALE OF SMUGGLED CIGARS.

Yesterday the Marshal's auctioneers sold 80,000 smuggled cigars and thirty-six cerooms of tobacco, at prices much below the appraised value. There was only a small attendance. The cigars brought on an average $50 per thousand, and the tobacco fifty-five cents per pound. The 20,000 cigars, on account of which Inspector Harris is serving out a term in the Brooklyn Penitentiary, were worth from $100 to $150 per thousand, and sold for $57. Some of the cigars sold were seized as long ago as 1868. The bark John Griffin arrived from Matanzas in that year with 125,000 on board. The cigars were landed before the Custom-house officers got wind of them, and they succeeded in seizing but 58,000. They captured also the invoices and letters from the shippers, describing the brands, &c., with extraordinary minuteness. The cigars had been packed in cigar cases, which ordinarily have short strips of untanned hide nailed on them, and even the fact that some of the cases were "hided" all the way around was mentioned as possible to attract the attention of the Customs officials. One link in the chain of evidence was missing, however. The landing of the cigars could not be proved. The bark was seized at Brooklyn for smuggling and condemned, and the consignee of the captured cigars brought suit in that city, before Judge Benedict, against the New-York seizure officers, for the recovery of the cigars. On his Honor's requisition, one case containing 2,500 of the cigars was sent to the court in charge of the Marshals to be used in evidence. The Government officers triumphed, but that case was returned empty, and the cigars it had contained were not among those sold yesterday. No steps were ever taken to ascertain what had become of them.

SUICIDE OF A DRUG CLERK.

Ludwig Leath, a native of Sweden, twenty-four years of age, employed as a drug clerk at No. 576 Third avenue, was found dead in his bed at the above number yesterday morning, having committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. No cause can be assigned for the act of self-destruction. The deceased always appeared cheerful, and, from what could be learned, had no troubles of a domestic or pecuniary nature. He was engaged to be married to an estimable young lady residing in the country. Coroner Croker will hold an inquest in the case.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION,...FEB. 25.

SENATE.

CREDENTIALS OF MR. M'MILLAN, OF MINNESOTA.

Mr. RAMSEY, of Minnesota, presented the credentials of Hon. Samuel J. R. McMillan, United States Senator from the State of Minnesota, for the period of six years from March 4, 1875, which were read and placed on file.

THE RHINEHART FOUNTAIN.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, reported, from the Committee on Public Buildings, favorably on the bill to authorize the removal of the bronze fountain, by Rhinehart, from the lobby of the city post office in Washington, and it was placed on the calendar.

EVIDENCE IN CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the bill supplementary to various acts prescribing the modes of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections; and it was passed.

ADVERSE REPORT ON THE BILL RELATING TO KIDNAPPING.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad, kidnapping, forcible restraint, or involuntary service, and it was indefinitely postponed.

THE WINDOM TRANSPORTATION ROUTE SCHEME.

The business on the calendar from the Committee on Transportation Routes came up.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the resolution submitted by him on the 2d inst. instructing the Committee on Commerce to insert in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill such sums as in their judgment, can be judiciously and economically expended during the next fiscal year upon the thorough and systematic improvement of the Mississippi River, including the construction of an adequate channel at its mouth; the connection of the Mississippi River with the lakes by means of the Fox and Wisconsin improvement and the Hennepin Canal; the speedy completion of the improvements between Lakes Superior and Huron and Lakes Huron and Erie, the thorough and systematic improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, and of the Tennessee River.

Mr. THURMAN said this subject could not be considered in the morning hour. Congress had already given millions of acres of land toward the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, as well as millions of money for the construction of a canal there, when there was no canal yet. He was unwilling to embark the Government blindly in this way in an expenditure which no man could see the end of. Two-thirds of the Senate never heard of plans for these improvements. He would not consent to changing the whole policy of the Government and embarking it in a scheme of internal improvements which would double the debt of the Republic. If these improvements were to be made there should be some plan, and after full discussion and mature deliberation. There was not time in the few remaining days of this session to act upon this matter.

Mr. WINDOM said the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] evidently misunderstood the purport of this resolution as he said it proposed to enter upon a system of improvements of which two-thirds of the Senate never heard. He [Mr. Windom] would suggest that a large number of the constituents of the Senator from Ohio had heard of the Ohio River if he [Mr. Thurman] had not. He was surprised to hear that Senator say it was proposed to enter upon a scheme not understood. There was not one of these improvements that would not pay the Government a hundred fold for the amount invested in them. The resolution was not liable to the charge of extravagance, and when the Senator from Ohio examined it he would find that it was not.

Mr. THURMAN said he spoke of these schemes of improvement, and said two-thirds of the Senate did not know what the schemes were. He wanted some definite plan, and wanted to know how his constituents would be affected. He was opposed to appropriating money now for this purpose, when Congress was asked to impose an additional tax of $30,000,000, and to increase the tax upon the necessaries of life. It had been said that $4,000,000 would be required to commence the improvements contemplated, and at the present time no such appropriations should be made. He, for one, did not fear to take the responsibility of opposing this thing. He knew that the men who opposed it were charged with being opposed to cheap transportation, and against the agricultural interests of the land. It was a cheap thing, and had no terrors for him.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Windom gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider and dispose of this resolution before the adjournment of the session.

COUNTING THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The unfinished business being the bill to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, was laid before the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN moved to amend so as to provide for the appointment of two tellers on the part of the Senate instead of one, which was agreed to.

He also moved to amend so as to provide that the certificates of the electoral votes shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the names of the States, beginning with the letter A, which was agreed to.

He also submitted amendments striking from the first and third sections the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which the Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner as questions which may arise concerning the electoral votes, and they were agreed to.

Several amendments of a verbal character were also agreed to.

A long discussion ensued upon the general provisions of the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Bayard, Thurman, Edmunds, and Morton.

On motion of Mr. WRIGHT, the second section, in regard to duplicate returns from a State, was amended so as to read: "That return only from such State shall be counted which the two Houses, acting separately, shall each decide to be the true and valid return."

At 4:50 P. M. Mr. MORTON said, to test the sense of the Senate he would move that a recess be taken from 5 to 7:30 o'clock P. M., with the understanding that this bill should be finished to-night.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS said after this bill should be disposed of, he proposed to move to take up the Civil Rights bill, and speaking for himself, though he hoped with the assent of the majority, he proposed that those opposed to the bill should have all the time they wanted to discuss it till 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Then if there were amendments, there could be a short discussion under the five-minute rule, and then the Senator having charge of the bill should have half an hour to close the debate.

Mr. THURMAN said he could not consent to any such agreement. He did not wish to speak on the Civil Rights bill, as he had twice spoken elaborately on the subject, and would now leave it to others. He hoped when the bill in regard to counting the Presidential vote should be finished a majority of the Senate would take up the Steam-boat bill, otherwise it would be lost. If it had been decided elsewhere that the Civil Rights bill should override everything else, then he had no hope for the Steam-boat bill. He was not willing to enter into any such agreement as the one proposed.

Mr. EDMUNDS said there was nothing left but for the Senate to go on and do the business it had to do.

Mr. MORTON withdrew his motion for a recess.

THE PRESIDENTIAL VOTE BILL RESUMED.

The consideration of the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice President was resumed, and Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, spoke in opposition to it being made a law at this session. He urged it should be postponed until next session of Congress, and then brought forward early in the session.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in committee agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered as a substitute the bill introduced by him on the 26th of January last, to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, which provides for the appointment of a committee of four Senators and five members of the House of Representatives to count the vote for President and Vice President, and report to the Senate and House of Representatives in joint meeting on the last Monday in January next after the election for President and Vice President. Rejected.

The question being on the third reading of the bill, Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said the bill had but few friends here. Why was it that some Senator's voice was not raised for it? Had it come to this that a bill could be passed in the last hours of a session by a mere force of numbers without debate. He favored the postponement of the whole question till the next session of Congress. He thought there was patriotism enough in both parties to frame a proper rule on this subject. He did not see the necessity for a specific act to regulate the count which could not be repealed without the consent of the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the President of the United States.

He moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, which was rejected by yeas 14, nays 31, Messrs. Carpenter and Conkling voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would vote against the bill. He favored the repeal of the twenty-second joint rule, but thought the bill now before the Senate was just as bad, and set up a broader ground for collision and difficulty.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Edmunds, Thurman, Morton, Logan, Stewart, Sherman, and others, and at 8:30 P. M. it was read a third time and passed—yeas 28, nays 20, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Boreman, Boutwell, Chandler, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dorsey, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Frelinghuysen, Hamilton, Harvey, Hitchcock, Logan, Mitchell, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Ramsey, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Washburn, West, Wright—28.

NAYS—Bayard, Bogy, Carpenter, Conkling, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Edmunds, Goldthwaite, Hager, Jones, Kelly, Merrimon, Ransom, Saulsbury, Sprague, Stewart, Stockton, Windom—20.

Messrs. Gordon, Hamilton of Maryland, and Norwood, who would have voted in the negative, were paired with Messrs. Schurz, Cameron, and Morrill, of Maine.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to take up the Civil Rights bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the bill now being before the Senate, he would submit a proposition that the Senate adjourn to-night, when it suited the convenience of the opponents of the bill; that general debate should go on till 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and then the amendments offered to be disposed of under the five-minute rule, the Senator in charge of the bill then to have a half-hour to close the debate, and that no other measure should be interposed outside of the morning hour.

Mr. BAYARD inquired if the time mentioned for debate was to be given to those who opposed the bill. He did not want the minority cut off by an adjournment, but if they felt in duty bound to discuss the measure and have a night session to-morrow night the majority would not prevent it.

Mr. EDMUNDS replied that was his understanding, provided no vote should be taken before Saturday. The bill had already been thoroughly discussed, and he did not suppose the majority desired to discuss it again.

No objection being made to the proposition of Mr. Edmunds, it was agreed that the vote should be taken on Saturday.

Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he would call up the TAX and Tariff bill on Saturday, after the Civil Rights bill was disposed of.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Pending discussion Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, from the Committee on Transportation Routes, submitted as an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill the House bill for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River, known as the Eads bill, with amendments which reduce the amount from $8,000,000 to $5,250,000, selects the South Pass for improvement instead of the South-west Pass, provides that the work shall be under the superintendence of the Secretary of War, and that the depth of the channel contracted for shall be required to be maintained permanently in advance of payment. It was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, at 8:45 P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS BILL.

The House is still (noon) in session, and appears to be no nearer out of the difficulty than it was at midnight. The all-night session was consumed in going round and round in the vicious circle in which the proceedings started—that is, when the question whether the House shall now consider the bill (the Caucus Force bill) came to be voted on the Democrats refrained from voting, and as the Republicans could not keep in the hall a full majority from their own ranks the vote would show the absence of a quorum, and then there would be a call of the House, with all the tedious processes connected with it. When these were all gotten through with, and further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, the House would come back to the real question of consideration of the bill, and again the Democrats would refrain from voting, and again, the appearance of absence of a quorum, another call of the House would be entered on, and so on back to the point of beginning. With all this, and notwithstanding the disgust of the leaders of the movement at thus being thwarted in spite of the new rule prohibiting dilatory motions, there was no exhibition of ill temper or bad feeling on either side of the House.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who was Grand Marshal of the Republican array, partook of supper at his desk peacefully; while the roll was being called. Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, acting in the meantime as Mr. Butler's chief aide, rallying those who were inclined to waver and strengthening the spirit of those who scouted the idea of yielding. The opposition forces were skillfully and quietly led by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, who was ready on all occasions to take advantage of every weak point in the parliamentary armor of his antagonist, and he was ably seconded by Mr. Speer, of Pennsylvania.

The Speaker occupied the chair throughout the session, deciding promptly and with his usual clearness of reasoning the many difficult points constantly arising, his decisions generally giving more satisfaction to the Democratic than to the Republican side of the House. Finally, at 1:30 o'clock, all pending motions having been voted on, and the last vote showing the presence of 164 Republican members, (more than a working majority,)

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, rose and said that he desired to proceed with the discussion of the bill.

Mr. HEREFORD, of West Virginia, moved a concurrent resolution of adjournment to the 1st of March, but the Speaker refused to entertain it, and refused to entertain an appeal against its exclusion.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, then moved that when the House adjourn it be to meet on Saturday. This being the last dilatory motion that was held in reserve, it was negatived.

The SPEAKER stated that the last two votes were the only ones that were had under the new rule. The proceedings of the prolonged night session had had no reference whatever to the amended rule, and had arisen from a cause to which the amended rule had no application.

Mr. COBURN again (at 2:15) called up his bill and asked for its reading, when Mr. Eldredge interposed by raising the question of its consideration at this time. The question was taken by yeas and nays, and the House voted—170 to 89—to proceed with the consideration of the bill.

Mr. ELDREDGE moved to reconsider the last vote, and Mr. COBURN moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. The latter motion was agreed to.

Mr. COBURN again called for the reading of the bill.

Mr. NIBLACK made the point of order that the ninth section of the bill provided for the creation of new offices, and must therefore receive its first consideration in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER replied that he did not know anything as to the ninth section, as the bill had not yet been read, and he directed the Clerk to proceed with the reading.

The CLERK then, at 3 o'clock, commenced to read the bill, which is entitled "a bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority and to maintain the security of elections."

The bill having been read, Mr. NIBLACK renewed his point of order.

The SPEAKER, having read the section and the rule bearing on the subject, overruled the point of order, the bill specifically providing in section 11 that no officer whose office is created by the act shall receive any compensation whatever from the United States.

Mr. NIBLACK appealed from the decision of the Chair, arguing that any bill creating an office was necessarily a charge to the Treasury.

Mr. GARFIELD made the point that the appeal was a dilatory motion, and should not be entertained.

The SPEAKER said that was a very delicate point for him to rule upon. Although he did not possibly see that there could be any difference of opinion on the point decided, still it was not for him to determine absolutely that the appeal was not taken in good faith.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, moved to lay the appeal on the table, which was carried—yeas 142, nays 56.

Mr. COLBURN rose at 4 o'clock to open the debate, but remarked that the time which had been occupied in getting ready had been so long, and everyone was so worn out, that it seemed almost impossible to go on with the work necessary for the bill this evening. He would yield to have some amendments offered. Amendments were thereupon offered or suggested by Mr. Butler, Massachusetts; Mr. Cannon, Illinois; Mr. Hawley, Illinois; and Mr. E. R. Hoar. The amendments of the latter was to strike out the first, second, and fourth sections, and of Mr. Cannon to strike out the thirteenth section.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, then moved an adjournment, stating that he did so at the request of many members, who had been sitting in the hall for upward of twenty-nine hours, without sleep, and without regular meals.

Mr. GARFIELD represented that it was exceedingly important to have some arrangement entered into as to time.

Mr. CESSNA said that that could be better done to-morrow.

Mr. CONGER said that he had endeavored, in conversation with members on the other side, to have some time fixed for the vote, but had not succeeded.

Mr. GARFIELD reminded the House that there were but four working days of the session left, and if the discussion on this bill were to go on to-morrow without limitation as to time, the vote would probably not be taken on Saturday, and he did not see that it would be possible to touch an appropriation bill or any other measure before Monday.

Mr. ALBRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, proposed an evening session for the debate, but very decided objection was made on the Democratic side.

The House then (at 4:15 P. M.) adjourned.

A FALSE COMPLAINT PUNISHED.

DAMAGES OF $1,000 FOR PREFERRING A GROUNDLESS CRIMINAL CHARGE.

In June, 1873, Isaac D. Ryttenberg handed in a policy of insurance to the office of the Manhattan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of this City, where it was retained, and its return to him denied. He thereupon went before Judge Bixby, and preferred a charge of larceny against Andrew J. Smith, the President of the company, who was arrested and brought up for examination, and after a hearing the complaint was dismissed. Mr. Smith then instituted a suit against Ryttenberg for $10,000 damages for malicious prosecution. The case came on for trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue and a jury in the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part I. From the evidence presented it was claimed on behalf of plaintiff that, instead of plaintiff having snatched the insurance policy out of the hand of defendant, as claimed by the latter when he made his complaint before the Police Magistrate, it had never been in his hands at all, and this was corroborated by four of the officers and clerks of the company through whose hands the policy had passed in the process of being canceled; that the policy did not cover the property which had about that time been consumed by fire in South Carolina, and defendant had no claim under it, and that this fact was then known to defendant, and by him expressed to others; that notice had been sent to the insurance agent to have this policy sent to the company for cancellation, which fact it was believed had been communicated to defendant, and that when the policy was handed in at the office of the company, the officers understood it to have been handed in for cancellation according to previous notice to that effect, and for no other purpose. On the part of the defendant it was claimed that he had probable cause to make the charge before the police magistrate. The jury thought otherwise, and gave plaintiff a verdict for $1,000.

SWINDLER SENTENCED.

On the 29th of January, Rutger Teal, who was formerly in the employ of Marks Marcuse, tobacco dealer, No. 40 West Houston street, obtained tobacco of the value of $49 25 from John R. Sutton, No. 236 Canal street, by representing himself as Marcuse, and by a similar device procured from Abraham Schiller, of No. 56 South Washington square, tobacco valued at $13 35. The swindler had also played a similar trick on Charles A. Higgs, of No. 171 South Fourth street, Brooklyn. In General Sessions, yesterday, District Attorney Nolan accepted a plea of an attempt to obtain goods by false pretenses, and the Recorder sentenced Teal to one year's imprisonment.

A YEAR'S DISCOVERIES.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

CHIEF JUSTICE DALY REVIEWS THE WORK OF 1874—THE PHYSICAL PHENOMENA OF THE YEAR—SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS AT HOME AND ABROAD—REMAINS OF PRE-HISTORIC RACES AND THEIR HABITATIONS.

A meeting of the New-York Geographical Society, at the hall of the Historical Society, Second avenue and Eleventh street, was well attended. Among those present were Peter Cooper, Gen. George McCullom, Francis A. Stout, Dr. I. I. Hayes, Rev. M. Bjerring, Mr. William Rensen, and a number of others. Col. F. A. Conkling presided and introduced the President of the Society, Chief Justice Daly, who proceeded to read the annual address. The latter was profusely illustrated by stereoptican views upon a canvas screen in the rear of the stage. Among the scenes thus depicted were the cañons of the Colorado, the midnight sun off the coast of Norway, and various incidents in the Arctic experience of the Austrian Exploring Expedition.

The physical occurrences or phenomena of the past year have been atmospheric disturbances, such as typhoons, cyclones, and hurricanes, unexampled for many years in their violence and destructive effects. Great rain-falls in certain parts of the earth followed by enormous and damaging floods. The falling in certain localities of unprecedented masses of snow. Extreme cold during the past and present Winter, and earthquake and volcanic disturbances considerably distributed, but with one exception, not as violent in their character, nor as injurious in their effects, as the like phenomena in the past few years. Of these I may mention the great typhoon, which on the night and morning of the 22d and 23d of September last, swept over Hong Kong, involving the loss of more than 8,000 lives and the destruction of a vast amount of property. The cyclone in November last, which passed over this country from the Gulf States to the lakes and along the Atlantic coast from Virginia to Nova Scotia, destroying half of the town of Tuscumbia, in Alabama. The storms along the New-England coast in May. The storms, tornadoes, and extraordinary rain-falls throughout the Southern and Middle States in June and July, attended by the great floods at Pittsburg and Allegheny city, by which 200 lives were lost, and by the tornadoes which destroyed the town of Tampico, in Illinois, and produced the loss of life and property in the valley of the Juniata. The hurricane in Jamaica. The disastrous storm on the coast of Nova Scotia, and the terrific gales on the coast of Great Britain and Scotland. The damage done by the rise of the Thames in March, and the destruction of plantations in April by the rise and overflow of the Mississippi. Destructive floods in India in August, and in the same month the great flood at Lorida, in Spain, which swept away 200 habitations. The immense snow-fall in Persia, which extended over the whole country, accompanied by a Winter of extraordinary severity, succeeded by a Spring and Summer when the rain-fall reached the unparalleled height of twelve inches, the height before seldom exceeding two inches; which was followed by the overflow of the Tigris, and the great flood in Bagdad in which many persons were drowned, and by the floods which destroyed one-third of Shiraz and injured other towns.

The great severity of the Winter of 1874 and 1875 in the whole of Northern Asia. The falling of great masses of snow during the present Winter in the Alps, the Pyrenees, and in Spain. The unusual number of icebergs se

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

THE DEFENDANT'S OPENING CONTINUED.

THE DETAILS OF THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY—THE WEAKNESS OF KATE CAREY'S TESTIMONY—WHY DID NOT FRANK CARPENTER APPEAR—THE STATUS OF EVIDENCE REGARDING ORAL CONFESSIONS — BOWEN SEVERELY BERATED—TILTON AND BOWEN CONSPIRED AGAINST BEECHER—THE LATTER BACKED OUT AND MOULTON TOOK HIS PLACE—HOW THE "TRUE STORY" CONFOUNDS TILTON — MOULTON THE MODERN JUDAS ISCARIOT.

Gen. Tracy yesterday continued his opening address for the defense in the suit of Tilton against Beecher. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher and their son, Mr. Edward Beecher, and his wife came into court early. The day was especially noticeable from the absence of Mrs. Tilton, caused by the illness of one of her children. The audience was somewhat smaller in number than on Wednesday, and only three women not connected with the case were in the court-room. Counsel were tardy, and it was fully 11:15 o'clock when Gen. Tracy rose to address the jury. His style had changed somewhat from his manner of the day previous, and instead of adhering closely to his manuscript, he frequently launched out into fierce invective and sharp sarcasm. At such moments he appeared to the best advantage. The senior counsel for the defense, Mr. Evarts, abandoned his chair among the counsel and sat under the bench in order to allow Gen. Tracy full swing. On resuming his address, Gen. Tracy called the attention of the jury to the character of the action, one in which the burden of proof lay upon the plaintiff, and in which affirmative evidence could not be offered, save by the very person charged with the offense. All that the defendant could do would be to interpose his denial, rely on his established character of thirty years, and say: "Gentlemen, the evidence brought against me is unworthy of credit." The guilt of the defendant must be established beyond all reasonable doubt, or the jury were bound to render a verdict in his favor. Would it be said that on the evidence of Kate Carey, the woman dragged from the lazar-house of New-York, reeking with prostitution and disease, the reputation of Henry Ward Beecher should be shattered? When she swore that she heard Beecher say, "Elizabeth, how do you feel?" and Mrs. Tilton answered, "Dear Father, I feel so-so," she proved her story to be the coinage of her own brain, for she imagined that the term she might apply to her priest would be the term her mistress would use to her Pastor.

Mr. Tracy then alluded in very bitter language and scornful manner to the conduct of Mrs. Tilton's brother in appearing on the witness stand and endeavoring to make a speech against his sister to the jury. If Mrs. Tilton had been in the parlor of her house with Mr. Beecher, a guest invited by her husband, that was no evidence of guilt. Mr. Tracy then proceeded to say:

"Let me refer you to the evidence of a virtuous woman, given from this witness stand, by herself, her own confession of the interview she had with the defendant, without awakening a suspicion on the part of her husband of impropriety, or the thought of impropriety on her part. I refer to Mrs. Moulton. She says she spent four hours with the defendant in a bedroom—left there by her husband. She tells you that at the close of that interview with this defendant she kissed him! Now, gentlemen, supposing they had got a servant who could have testified to having seen such a thing against Mrs. Tilton in this suit. Supposing they had found him tucked up on a sofa with an Afghan in a bedroom with this plaintiff's wife, and so accusing him. Testimony by a servant, the counsel of the plaintiff would argue, was evidence of guilt. Yet, you say, that that fact is testified to by Mrs. Moulton from the witness stand, herself against herself, it excites no suspicion in the mind of any honorable man, even a suspicion against that woman's virtue."

There was no such fact brought in evidence against Elizabeth R. Tilton. It was not proved that she had kissed the defendant. All the evidence in the case were the confessions of the defendant, written and oral, and all the testimony regarding them came from a single family, for Tilton was actually a member of the Moulton family. Mr. Tracy then said:

"And here I desire to call your attention to a remarkable omission in this case—quite as remarkable as anything that has been produced in it. You were notified in the opening of this case that the confessions of this defendant would not be confined to a single family nor to a single interest; that they would call a witness outside of this circle, a disinterested one, who would testify to confessions of Mr. Beecher, and they named their witness—Frank Carpenter. Is he here? Has he been produced on the witness-stand? Before I close, gentlemen, and before this case closes, we will show you why Frank Carpenter was not produced upon this stand. In the first place, he could not testify to any confessions of Henry Ward Beecher; in the second place, we will show you that if they had produced him we would have boasted their case with this man's evidence. The reasons they have omitted him are cogent and powerful, and as you will see it is a link in the conspiracy they have been drawing around this defendant for four years, and with him we will establish it. They may think and hope that they have broken the chain of circumstantial evidence, but we will show them that they are disappointed in their expectations."

This assertion of the counsel produced a decided sensation in court. Mr. Tracy then defined the legal status of evidence regarding oral confessions, and Judge Porter read a number of authorities to the effect that such evidence was dangerous in its character unless supported by facts and circumstances pointing toward its truth. Mr. Tracy then resumed his narrative of the history of the case, and stated how Bowen got Tilton to write the letter to Beecher asking his retirement, promising to support it with testimony. Said he:

"This was a master stroke of strategy on the part of Bowen. At one move he had made a union between Tilton and the *Christian Union* impossible, and left himself free to discharge Tilton without any danger thereby of strengthening a business rival. For Bowen had no inkling in an attack upon Beecher, provided he could do so safely to himself and disastrously to Beecher. Nowhere has Bowen's consummate cunning been more conspicuous than in his suggestion which led to the introduction of the clause in the letter, 'for reasons which you explicitly understand.' In the light of Tilton's present accusation, few could understand how this clause came to be inserted in the letter at the instance of Bowen. With this clause in, the letter would point so directly to some cause of offense against the writer, which would be understood by the reader, that Bowen could bear the letter without provoking the slightest suspicion of having been its instigator. He would have the advantage of watching, of seeing the effect produced upon Mr. Beecher by the reading of the letter, and a personal interview immediately following thereupon, and thus be able to judge of the probability of Mr. Beecher's guilt. He could thus gain time and await developments. But he was not long in doubt. Mr. Beecher's reply to that letter was quick, bold, and impassioned—'Bowen, what does this mean? This is insanity. The man is mad!' Having discovered the courage of innocence where he had fondly hoped to see disclosed the cowardice of guilt, Bowen, always quick to discern his interests, at once began a masterly retreat. 'I don't know,' he said; 'I am surprised at the contents of the letter. If Mr. Tilton is your enemy, I will be your friend, Mr. Beecher. Codina is your friend, not Short.' The man who entered Beecher's house pledging his friendship to Tilton left it pledging that friendship to Beecher. He was the friend of neither—the implacable enemy of both. We charge here that Theodore Tilton has been a conspirator against Henry Ward Beecher since the 6th of December, 1870. We say he first formed that conspiracy with Henry C. Bowen, but that Henry C. Bowen backed out and then the place had to be supplied, and it was supplied by Francis D. Moulton. But that Theodore Tilton has held the position of conspirator against the reputation of Henry Ward Beecher since the 26th of December, 1870, I shall leave no doubt in the mind of any honest man; and the scheme was then formed against Henry Ward Beecher Theodore Tilton himself being a witness to it."

Judge Porter then read a number of authorities regarding the law of conspiracy. Mr. Tracy then said: "If Mr. Bowen should come here and say Tilton's evidence is false, and assert his ignorance of the contents of that letter, I should not be prepared to ask you to believe Theodore Tilton, even as a witness against himself. If Mr. Beecher had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and had received from her husband, on the 26th of December, such a letter, would he not have divined its purpose, and have sought to learn how far the crime had been discovered, and how much Mr. Tilton knew? And yet this alleged guilty man, who had been carrying on an adulterous intercourse for sixteen months, thus having his guilt suddenly disclosed to him and the knowledge of it possessed by the husband, never moves a step to ascertain what the husband knew, or communicates with this woman to ascertain the situation at all. There he rested on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of December, without making the first movement to ascertain what Mr. Tilton knew about it, and how far he had discovered the truth as it existed between himself and Mrs. Tilton. Would a guilty man have done that? Do you think, if an injured and outraged husband had gone to a man who was really guilty and written him such a letter as that, he would not have put himself in communication with that wife to ascertain just what the husband knew and what this letter meant?"

This was a new point in the case, and surprised the audience. Mr. Tracy's next point was, where he said that Tilton testified that, although he had told Moulton on the 26th of December of the letter demanding Beecher's resignation, sent through Bowen, he never told Moulton the result of that letter until the evening of the 30th. He then said that Tilton never thought, when he wrote the "true story" in 1872, which he thought was destroyed—he never imagined it would be resurrected to confound him on the witness stand. Mr. Tracy quoted from the "true story," where Tilton states that he informed his wife and Mr. Moulton, and subsequently Oliver Johnson, of Bowen's action toward him, and that it was in consequence of Moulton's advice that Mrs. Tilton's letter to Beecher was written, and delivered to Beecher on the evening of the 30th of December. At this point a recess of an hour was taken.

On the reassembling of court Mr. Tracy proceeded to explain why the interview with Beecher was necessary. Referring to Tilton, he said:

"It was essential that he should have an interview with Mr. Beecher, in which he should instantly notify the latter that he had some reasonable pretext for writing his insolent demand, and yet, should at the same moment withdraw that demand, in such manner as to convince Mr. Beecher that if he should further resent this withdrawn insult, there would be danger of an explosion in which Mr. Beecher's reputation must inevitably suffer, no matter how innocent he might be. Furthermore, Tilton must so shape his case as to satisfy Mr. Beecher that the stories which the latter had circulated to some extent against Tilton were false and slanderous, and thus at one blow convince Mr. Beecher that Tilton was pure in his own morals and under no honest misapprehension as to Mr. Beecher's conduct. The infernal sagacity which devised a scheme meeting all these requirements did not emanate from the excited brain of Tilton, but from the cool and calculating villainy of his friend. Mrs. Tilton was sick, having had a narrow escape from death, and greatly weakened by a severe and protracted hemorrhage. The Mephistophiles at her husband's elbow suggested that now was the time to get her signature to any paper which would answer the purpose. He disclosed to his wife so much of his own difficulties as sufficed to convince her of his imminent ruin. He turned out the nurse and companion, he locked the doors, and kept himself for hours alone with the poor prostrate woman, and by a mixture of threats and cooing, procured her consent to sign a letter which he proposed to write, soliciting Mr. Beecher to an interview with her husband, and pleading for peace and reconciliation. For him to insert in such a letter a few words acknowledging her excessive affection for her Pastor, and charging him with having made improper solicitations to her without describing their precise purport was easy enough; and this poor wife having once raised herself from the letter to sign the document which he originally prepared, had no power to refuse to put her name below such a charge, the purport of which she but dimly comprehended, if, indeed, she understood it at all. Such a letter was obtained and given to Moulton."

Mr. Tracy then described Moulton as follows:

"He has been in your presence for ten days; you have seen and heard him. No man in the court-room could fail to be satisfied that Moulton was a person well chosen to play the desperate part of the mutual friend. Cool, fearless, plausible, of cultivated tastes, not destitute of literary ability, gifted with a quick perception of the human character, of tremendous energy, and totally destitute of any belief in conscience, in immortality, or in a God, this man was well qualified, like his great archetype, to deceive the very elect themselves. He has told you, under the solemnity of an oath, that he was a heathen, and by that you well know what he means—not a heathen like Socrates or Plato, not a heathen like those men of old, who walked in darkness, seeking after the light, and to whom the great poet of the Catholic Church has assigned a place in the other world, free from pain, though far from Heaven—but such a heathen as can only be found in the midst of Christian civilization; a man who despises the idea of personal responsibility, who scoffs at the idea of future accountability, who laughs in his sleeve at the credulity of those who read the solemn words of Scripture, or who listen to the instructions of the church, and whose only idea of a God is as a convenient name for rounding an oath or entering an execration. He was the junior member of one of the largest and most respectable commercial houses in this City. They were not only the largest warehousing firm at this port, but also the principal importers of certain staple articles of commerce. The high favor in which they stood with the officers of the Quarantine and of the port, was a matter of public notoriety, and the maintenance of friendly relations with all those officers, and with the officers of the Custom-house, was a matter of the utmost concern to the firm. A slight change in the tariff would at any time gain or lose hundreds of thousands of dollars for them. It was, therefore, a matter of vital importance that they should be represented as occasion arose at Washington, at Albany, and among the local officials of both the National and the State Governments, by some confidential agent who would undertake the management of such affairs, involving the most delicate and weighty considerations. You must know, gentlemen, that in every large concern of this kind there is invariably a junior partner, or a highly-paid confidential clerk, who undertakes the management of these interests, and concerning whose transactions no questions are ever asked by the senior members of the firm. To no partnership in either of the two cities was such an agent more valuable than to the firm of which Mr. Moulton is a member.

But the confidential partner in such cases cannot do all his own work with his own hands. He must be able to put his hand on some lever of public opinion. He cannot afford to go down to Washington, or urge or oppose legislation without any support from the public press. To him it is a matter of life and death to be able to guide some current of public sentiment. Failing to do this his power ceases, his usefulness is at an end, and his share in the partnership would quickly come to an end also. Francis D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton had been intimate friends from boyhood, but they had been separated by circumstances for some years. The period at which Mr. Moulton was placed in charge of all these great interests of his firm appears to have been also the period when he renewed, with all or more than all the original warmth, his devoted friendship for Theodore Tilton. From this time there was no interruption and no breach. Through the whole term of this close union between Mr. Tilton and Mr Moulton, which reminds us of Damon and Pythias in the olden time, Mr. Moulton had easy and confidential access to the principal organs of the Republican Party. This was the situation of the two friends at the beginning of December, 1870. We may well believe that when Mr. Moulton found his friend suddenly dethroned and no longer a power in the land, he felt that his own fortunes were seriously imperiled."

Mr. Tracy concluded this scathing diatribe by saying, "Thank Heaven Moulton's portrait has been painted by one of the greatest artists in the world. In an humble monastery of Milan could be found the immortal picture of Leonardo Da Vinci, four hundred years old, called 'The Last Supper,' and though its colors are faded and faint, there can be recognized the startling likeness between the red matted hair, the sharp angular face, and the cold and remorseless eyes of Judas Iscariot and the features of his legitimate successor, 'the Mutual Friend.'" At this the Plymouth Church portion of the audience broke out in a round of applause, which was at once suppressed by Judge Neilson, who said that he would adjourn the court should such an unseemly demonstration be repeated. Mr. Tracy continued his comparison, and, alluding to the ties connecting Tilton and Moulton said:

"They have had the most significant relations with women whose very name stains the lips that utter it. They have both held their wives in humiliating bondage, and compelled the women whom they vowed to love and to cherish, to become the mere ministers to their lust. It was not Theodore Tilton who sent his wife to bring home in a carriage the most notorious prostitute the world has ever known. This degradation, the lowest and foulest which any man could offer to the partner of his life, was reserved for the wife of Francis D. Moulton; and it was her lips and not the lips of Elizabeth Tilton, so far as we have yet learned, that were smurched by the kiss of Victoria Woodhull. It was this woman, whose utterances are so foul that the learned Judge was unwilling to allow them to be read in your hearing, even as a part of the evidence in this case, who was selected by Francis D. Moulton as the honored guest of his wife, and as a fit person to be brought home in a carriage by his wife and only child. And this alliance was maintained for a year. It was maintained, if you believe Mr. Moulton, for the sake of Mr. Beecher, whom Mr. Tilton hated with all his soul, or else it was maintained, if you believe Mr. Tilton, for the sake of Mrs. Tilton, whom Moulton despised with all his heart."

Mr. Tracy then reviewed the interview with Beecher, and Moulton's conduct in bringing Beecher to his house. He said, in reference to Tilton and Moulton:

"They knew that if they could convict him in his own conscience of having slandered Tilton, he would make haste to atone for the injustice. To do this they must destroy his confidence in Mr. Tilton's accuser. That accuser was Tilton's own wife. They knew Mr. Beecher's confidence in her truthfulness, and to impair that confidence was a difficult task. There was only one way in which this could be done beyond the possibility of a doubt. To obtain from her a mere retraction of her charges against her husband would not suffice, for Mr. Beecher would easily suspect that she had done this either from affection or from fear. But if she could be by any means brought to make an accusation against Mr. Beecher himself, then he and Tilton would stand upon the same ground, both accused by the same woman; and Mr. Beecher, knowing the accusation against himself to be false, could no longer place the slightest confidence in the charges which she had made against her husband."

Mr. Tracy then analyzed the hypocrisy of Moulton, saying to Beecher while going to his house: "I am not a Christian, but if you wish I will show you how well a heathen can serve you." Then at the interview where Tilton said: "I wish you to consider that letter as never having been written." Beecher replied: "Tell me what Bowen has said against me," and Tilton did. If Beecher had been a guilty man would he have interrupted Tilton as he did, and would Tilton have complied with his request as he did? Mr. Tracy then argued that Mrs. Tilton's letter of accusation contained no charge of adultery. If Tilton had been aware of such a crime in his household for six months, his skeleton only would have confronted Beecher at the interview of Dec. 30. Why was Mrs. Tilton's letter of accusation destroyed if it had been? Why was that, the most important document in the case, not preserved like the rest? Because it would completely refute the charge. That letter, if destroyed at all, was not destroyed until after Tilton and Victoria Woodhull had hatched up their conspiracy to accuse Beecher of adultery. He would produce a witness of undoubted character, one of Tilton's own associates at the time he held the friendship of honorable men, to whom, after the publication of Mrs. Woodhull's scandal, Tilton showed a copy of his wife's letter of accusation, and said that Frank Moulton had the original. This somewhat startling announcement produced a decided sensation in the court-room. At this stage of the proceedings the court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning, when Gen. Tracy will resume the delivery of his opening address.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Tracy did not resume his opening speech until 11:16 o'clock. He said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: We now approach the stage of the case where it is important for us to consider the nature of this action, the rules which judicial experience has found it necessary to establish in the trial of this class of cases that the truth may prevail, and collusion, deceit, and falsehood be defeated.

I. The charge of adultery is to be tried by the rules applicable to crimes.

That is the first important rule of law, gentlemen, to which I desire to call your attention. This—the charge involved here—is in the nature of a crime, the burden of proof is upon the prosecution, and they are bound to make out their case beyond a reasonable doubt. They are bound to introduce evidence which satisfies you that this offense has been committed beyond a reasonable doubt. It is not for this defendant to prove that he is not guilty of this offense; it is for the prosecution to prove that he is. As you perceive, gentlemen, from the very nature of the case, it is one where affirmative evidence of innocence is impossible except from the testimony of the party implicated. No man, whoever he may be, charged with such an offense as this, can introduce evidence upon the witness stand that he is not guilty of the offense, for it is impossible for any witness save himself to testify that he did not commit it. Wherever such an accusation is made against any man or woman residing in the same city, running over a long period of time, you see how utterly impossible it is for any witness to come upon the witness stand and say, "Of my own knowledge I know that this accusation is untrue." Select the most estimable man within your knowledge, gentlemen, and bring a charge against him; let any character, however worthless, charge him with having visited a house of ill-fame, for instance, in the City of New-York, where he has resided, say, during a period of some sixteen months, and if he has resided in the City of New-York during that time what can he do in answer to such a charge as that but to say that it is untrue, and rely upon the insufficiency of the evidence to establish his guilt. It is utterly impossible for him to call witnesses upon the witness stand who can say that this man did not visit these houses. He cannot do that. In the very nature of the case, it is an attempt to prove a negative, which it is very difficult, under all circumstances — under any circumstances —to establish. Therefore, the burden of proof—from the nature of this case, therefore, all this defendant, when he is accused of this crime, committed with a lady who was his acquaintance, whom, it is admitted, he frequently visited at her house—visited her at the solicitation of her husband—when he is accused of that offense, all he can do is to interpose his word of denial, and rest upon his established character, which he has made during the last thirty years in your midst; and I say to you, gentlemen, the evidence which is produced before you to establish the guilt of the defendant is unworthy of your belief. But it must be removed from all suspicion; and it must be evidence free from doubt; it must be evidence that carries home to your consciences conviction of the truth of the offense charged, or you are bound by the oaths you have taken to render a verdict here for this defendant.

HOW THE CHARGE MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

The charge of adultery is not a new one in our courts of justice. It is a matter of frequent occurrence, and the rules of law which judicial experience has established in order to ascertain the truth in this class of cases are well defined and well understood by all lawyers. This charge may be established—

First—By direct evidence of witnesses who saw the act.

I need not say to you, gentlemen, that there is no such evidence pretended in this case.

Second—It may be established by circumstantial evidence leading irresistibly to the conclusion that the act has been committed.

THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO SUSTAIN THE CHARGE.

There is no evidence worthy of the name, which falls under that head, in the case now on trial. These parties have been acquainted, gentlemen, for twenty years; twenty years now, nearly, this lady has been the wife of Theodore Tilton. During all that time she has been a member of the church of which this defendant was the Pastor. During all that time they have been acquaintances and friends. During all that time, up to within the last four years at least, the Pastor and the husband were the most intimate personal friends. He visited the house at the solicitation of the husband; he became the acquaintance and friend of that family at his solicitation, and beyond that fact—the fact that he came to the house of the plaintiff at his request—there is not a fact or circumstance worthy of credit here which tends to show, in the slightest degree, improper familiarity between these parties, much less a criminal act. The plaintiff accuses his wife now, and seeks to blast her character: but during all these years he is unable to lay his hand upon a single well-authenticated fact which convinces this "white-souled woman" of the slightest impropriety of conduct in connection with her Pastor.

KATE CAREY'S TESTIMONY.

Will it be said that I forget the evidence? Will it be said that I do not remember Kate Kearney, [meaning Kate Carey,] the woman brought from the lazar-house of New-York City, reeking with prostitution and disease, twice its inmate within three months, discharged—everywhere she has been—for intoxication or some improper conduct, who testifies to the fact that, on some occasion, she saw this plaintiff's wife sitting upon the knee of the defendant?

Gentlemen, I shall not insult your good sense to suppose that twelve honest-minded men would blast a reputation such as Henry Ward Beecher's, and of a woman of the character that this plaintiff gives his wife for twenty years, upon the word of such a woman as Kate Kearney.

Mr. Evarts—Kate Carey.

Mr. Tracy—Carey, or Smith, which is it?

Mr. Beach—She gave her name as Kate Smith.

Mr. Tracy—She gave her name, I believe, as Kate Carey, alias Kate Smith.

Mr. Beach—The minutes will show it.

Mr. Tracy—Very well, we won't quarrel about such a slight circumstance as that.

Mr. Beach—Then it is not worth comment.

Mr. Tracy—That circumstance I leave to the jury. Then, what are the facts connected with her testimony which show the improbability of the story she tells herself. Why, she says to you, gentlemen, that she came down into the dining-room one day for a drink of water, with the doors of the house all open—first, you remember, she made them closed or partly closed, and afterward she said the folding doors between the dining-room and parlor were standing wide open—and as she walked in she saw this plaintiff's wife sitting upon the knee of the defendant, and she heard him say to her, "Elizabeth, how do you feel" She says, "Dear father, so-so." [Laughter.] Well, now, gentlemen, you only needed that last expression to show that this was a matter that was coined from the brain of this simple-minded woman. It was natural for her to have addressed her priest by the name of "Father." And therefore when she comes to make this plaintiff's wife address her minister, she uses the same word that she would have used if she had been addressing her own. It is that slight circumstance that is enough to show the improbability of the story which this woman tells upon her own showing. But I shall not dwell upon that, gentlemen. It is unworthy I repeat of the serious consideration of twelve honest men.

THE TESTIMONY OF MRS. TILTON'S BROTHER.

There is another circumstance which I am not permitted to forget—not on account of its importance as evidence, gentlemen, in this case, for as such it amounts to nothing—but on account of the exhibition which was made by the witness on the witness stand who came to testify to it. I refer to the brother of this lady, [Mrs. Tilton,] who said she was his only sister, and how highly he regarded her. He came into court, in company with this plaintiff, knowing and realizing and telling you from the stand that he knew nothing of his own knowledge that could affect the reputation or standing of these parties, unless he should be permitted to make a speech to you from the witness stand, and connect it with what he thought—what he had heard from such women as Kate Carey and other people—prostitutes, male and female. If he could connect those rumors and those stories that he had heard, then he supposed his evidence would have some weight. But he knew perfectly well, and realized it, that if he was permitted to testify only to what he had himself seen, it amounted to nothing whatever against his sister. And yet, why did he come here? Why? He was under no obligation to come here. If he told the plaintiff what he told you—that he had never seen anything that could testify against his sister—or, rather, permit me to say that if he had told the senior counsel of the plaintiff, instead of the plaintiff, that what he had seen would amount to nothing, he would have been excused. But if he could come here and be permitted to make a speech against his sister, then he might possibly influence or prejudice your minds against her. Now, what is the story he told? He says that on one occasion—when he don't know and cannot tell—he went into the parlor of his sister one morning, and on opening the door saw Mr. Beecher sitting in a chair, and saw his sister moving away from his direction—"moving rapidly," he says, "with her face apparently flushed," and that is all he stated—everything. They were in the parlor of this house, where a virtuous woman receives an honorable guest. They were in no bedroom, and Mr. Beecher was sitting quietly—no movement on his part, no surprise on his part, did this man testify to at all, and he practically testifies to none against his sister. How long his sister had been in the room, he don't know. Where she had come from, and what she had been doing before she went in, he don't know—he don't pretend to know. He saw her moving away, he says, but how far she was from him, he don't know. And this is all there is of his evidence. Is not that a thing that is likely to happen to anybody a thousand times? Is that any evidence of guilt?

THE EVIDENCE OF A VIRTUOUS WOMAN.

Why, let me refer you to the evidence of a virtuous woman given from this witness stand by herself—her own confession of the interview that she had with this defendant, without provoking a suspicion on the part of her husband, even of impropriety, or without the thought of impropriety on her part. I refer to Mrs. Moulton. She says that she spent four hours with this defendant in a bedroom—left there with him by her husband. Aye, more, she testifies to an act that they have not yet fastened on Elizabeth Tilton. She tells you that while alone in that bedroom with this defendant she kissed him. Now, gentlemen, supposing that they had been able to have produced a witness who could have testified to such facts as that against Mrs. Tilton; supposing they had found the defendant tucked up on a sofa, having an interview in a bedroom with this defendant's wife, and she kissing him, testified to by a servant—that, by the counsel for the plaintiff, was evidence of guilt. And yet you see that when that fact is testified to by Mrs. Moulton from the witness stand, herself against herself, it excites no suspicion in the mind of any honorable man—not even a suspicion—against that woman's virtue. And you see, therefore, what familiarities and what liberties virtuous women may take, can take, and do take with virtuous men without exciting suspicion. But there is no such fact as this against Elizabeth Tilton.

THE CASE CONFINED TO THE CONFESSIONS OF THE DEFENDANT.

I say, and I repeat to you, that this case stands entirely destitute of either class of evidence usually relied upon in cases of this description to convict this defendant. It is confined entirely to the confessions of the defendant, written and oral, mainly oral, for they have despaired of convicting him upon his letters, and therefore they have attempted to supplement them by oral confessions. The effect of that class of evidence I shall have occasion to consider hereafter. But that class of evidence in this case, bear in mind, comes from a single family, if I may count Tilton as a member of the family of Moulton, and I think I can safely do so from the evidence not only of himself but of Moulton and Mrs. Moulton. It comes from these two conspirators against this defendant—the plaintiff, the mutual friend, and the mutual friend's wife; no other witness appears to testify to an oral confession except these.

WHY DID NOT FRANK CARPENTER TESTIFY?

And right here in this connection I desire to call your attention to a remarkable omission in this case, quite as remarkable as anything produced in it. You were notified upon the opening of this case by the plaintiff's counsel that the confessions of this defendant would not be confined to a single family, nor to a single interest; that they would call a witness whom they would claim to be without this circle—a disinterested witness, as they said, who would testify to the confessions of Mr. Beecher, and they received their witness—Frank Carpenter. But is he here? Has he been produced upon this witness stand? Before I close, and before this case closes, you will know why Frank Carpenter was not produced upon the stand here. In the first place he could not testify to any confessions of Henry Ward Beecher, and in the second place we will show you that if they had produced him we would have blasted their case with this man's evidence, and the evidence that we have brought against him. The reasons why they have omitted him are cogent and powerful, as you will see. He is a link in the conspiracy that they have been drawing around this defendant for four years, and with him we would have established it; without him, they hope that they have broken the chain of circumstantial evidence, but we will show them that they are disappointed in their expectations.

THE LEGAL EFFECT OF ORAL CONFESSIONS.

The plaintiff in this case, relying, therefore, exclusively upon the oral confessions, or mainly upon the oral confessions of this defendant, it becomes important, gentlemen, for you to consider, and for the court to consider, the legal effect of this class of evidence, and it is to that question that I desire to invite your attention before I proceed with the further history of this case—before I begin to unravel the network that the plaintiff with his fertile brain, stimulated and aided by his mutual friend, has for four years been weaving around the feet of my unfortunate client.

We concede, gentlemen, that in connection with direct evidence or circumstantial evidence and oral admissions of the accused, that is affirmative evidence. Whenever circumstantial evidence is relied upon, the circumstances taken together must establish the following facts:

First—the criminal disposition of the party charged.

Second—A like disposition on the part of the alleged paramour.

Third—The opportunity to commit the offense.

As to the first and second, I have shown you that there is no proof in this case that either of the parties, either the defendant or the plaintiff's wife, had any disposition to commit the act of adultery. They have not given you any evidence of that at all. All their associations, all their intercourse, is absolutely innocent, as innocent as any association possibly can be. All of it was carried on under the eye of the plaintiff, with his concurrence and approval. There is nothing in it from the beginning to the end which suggests to you the thought of criminality on the part of the defendant. Third—The opportunity to commit the act. These three facts must be reasonably approximate in point of time, and the opportunity must be one characterized by circumstances pointing to the case. In other words, guilt cannot be inferred from the opportunity to commit adultery unless there is also evidence that about the same time there were acts of each party specifically indicating a disposition to commit it. It is this class of evidence which is usually relied upon in courts to establish adultery. This class of circumstantial evidence—which is the relations of the parties, the frequency with which they have been seen together, the improper places at which they have been seen, and other acts of the parties tending to show a disposition to commit adultery—is the class of circumstantial evidence usually produced, and is seldom or never wanting in any case of alleged adultery. This is almost the only important case where there is no proof of facts and circumstances calculated to excite suspicion and prejudice and conviction of guilt. This case is made to rest entirely upon the supposed confessions of the defendant. So far as it turns on the alleged confessions there are two facts, the letters of the defendant and the details given by witnesses of oral conversations. The letters are in evidence, and will speak for themselves; the alleged oral confessions are an entirely different kind of evidence, and such evidence is always regarded by the law with the most careful scrutiny.

THE RULES OF LAW APPLICABLE TO THE CASE.

My associate, Judge Porter, will now relieve me by reading the rules of law applicable to this class of cases.

Mr. Porter—The first citation in this action, your Honor, is contained in fourth Burrow's Reports, in the case of Morris vs. Miller. The action was for *crim. con.*, and Lord Mansfield in delivering the opinion of the court says: "This is a sort of criminal action—

Mr. Beach—What page do you read from?

Mr. Porter—Page 2,059.

"This is a sort of criminal action; there is no other way of punishing this crime at common law. It shall not depend upon the mere reputation of a marriage which arises from the conduct or declarations of the plaintiff himself. In prosecutions for bigamy, a marriage in fact must be proved. No inconvenience can happen by this declaration, but inconvenience might arise from a contrary determination, which might render persons liable to actions founded upon evidence made by the persons themselves who should bring the action."

The next citation of Mr. Tracy is from the first volume of "Notes of Cases" in the Ecclesiastical and Maritime Courts, page 442, in the case of Dillon vs. Dillon. This was a suit for divorce, and Dr. Lushington, in delivering the opinion, says:

"This is, as concerns the wife, not a civil action but in effect a criminal proceeding; if there be any doubt she is entitled to the benefit of it. The evidence as to the fact on the part of the husband may, perhaps, preponderate; but I cannot say that the proof is free from reasonable doubt."

The next citation is from the seventeenth of New-Jersey Equity Reports, pages 454, 455, and 456. This was a proceeding for divorce on the ground of adultery under the laws of New-Jersey, where the parties charged were admissible as witnesses to deny the charge. The alleged paramour and the wife were sworn and denied the adultery. The adultery was supported by the direct evidence of a lady who professed to have detected the parties in the act, and it is supported by corroborating evidence—particular circumstances of suspicion of adulterous disposition. The court, in delivering the opinion, say:

"But this testimony of Mrs. Berckmans (the witness for the plaintiff) is seriously affected by two considerations. First, her testimony is in favor of the plaintiff, and it stands, so far as these scenes are concerned, alone and uncorroborated, while she is expressly and positively contradicted with regard to each of them by two witnesses, Sarah Berckmans and Dr. Titsworth. Those two witnesses may be untruthful as to what they say, but they cannot be mistaken about it. They certainly do know whether the scenes described are true or not. Mrs. Berckmans, the elder, may be untruthful, and she may also be mistaken. If the evidence of the latter be entitled to an equal amount of credit and confidence, then the evidence of the defense has entirely overthrown, by its positiveness and preponderance, that of the complainant. It is true that these witnesses on the part of the defense have a strong inducement to swear as they do, but is not this also true with regard to Mrs. Berckmans? What rule of law by which to determine what motive or consideration will most certainly induce a person to perjure him or herself. One might be tempted to do it for a mere money consideration; another who could not be purchased by money might do it to save his name and reputation from the charge of dishonor or crime; and another who might care little for either of these, might do it to gratify a most malignant and insatiable feeling of revenge, or of implacable and unrelenting hate; and I do not see but what either of these motives might be as effectual in inducing a witness to depart from the truth as any of the others; and during the long period of time covered by the manifestations to be found in the evidence in the case, I hardly feel at liberty to say that the defendant and Dr. Titsworth had stronger inducements to depart from the truth than Mrs. Berckmans herself. And certainly, aside from this controversy and everything connected with it, I do not know but what their characters for truth and veracity are as good as hers. Nor can I admit that the mere charge of crime is so far to destroy the credit and character of a person as that he is not entitled to credit when speaking under oath. Such a principle might ruin the most exemplary of the earth. Surely, if the charge is not true it ought not to destroy the party, and to permit it to do so is to assume that the charge is true, which we cannot do, that being the very thing in dispute."

The next of the authorities cited by Gen. Tracy will be found in the third of Sandford, Supreme Court Reports, and has relation to the force of evidence that is required on the part of the plaintiff before such an accusation can receive the sanction either of the court or jury. It is the case of Ferguson vs. Ferguson, third Sandford, Superior Court Reports, page 309. In delivering the opinion of the court, Judge Mason cites and gives the sanction of that court to the proposition laid down by Lord Stowell in the case of Loveden vs. Loveden, (Second Haggerty's Consistory Reports, 1,) which is in the following words:

"It is a fundamental rule that it is not necessary to prove the direct fact of adultery, because if it were otherwise there is not one case in a hundred in which that proof could be obtainable. In every case almost the fact is inferred from the circumstances that lead to it, by fair inference as a necessary conclusion; and unless this were the case, and unless this were so held, no protection whatever could be given to marital rights.

What are the circumstances which lead to such a conclusion cannot be laid down universally, though many of them, of a more obvious nature and of more frequent occurrence, are to be found in the ancient books. . . . The only general rule that can be laid down upon the subject is that the circumstances must be such as would lead the guarded discretion of a reasonable and great man to the conclusion; for it is not to lead a harsh and intemperate judgment, moving *upon appearances that are equally capable of two interpretations.* Neither is it to be a matter of artificial reasoning, judging upon such things differently from what would strike the careful and cautious consideration of a discreet man.

The rule so simply and fully stated commends itself to the approbation of every mind, and its application to the present case will lead us to a correct decision. [The Judge then examined the evidence, and came to the conclusion that it was equally capable of two interpretations, and therefore did not prove that the defendant had the venereal disease, which was the fact sought to be proved.]"

The next citation is from the seventeenth Abbott's Practice Reports, page 58. In that case Judge Hoffman, who delivered the opinion, states the doctrine thus:

"The general rules as to the degree and nature of the evidence demanded are too well known to justify a statement in detail. While direct proof of the actual commission of the crime is not required, yet the proximate facts must lead, by a fair inference, to a necessary conclusion. This is not a necessary conclusion, in a strictly mathematical or logical sense. The subject and the conditions of the evidence do not admit of this. But it must be a conclusion, so far inevitable as that the supposition of innocence cannot, by any just course of reasoning, be reconciled with it."

On the subject of oral confessions the authorities cited are, first, the case of Law vs. Merrills, a leading case on that subject in the Court of Errors, where Chancellor Walworth, in delivering the opinion of the court, had occasion to remark: (Page 77, 6 Wendell.)

"Again: evidence to establish a fact by the confession of the party should always be scrutinized and received with caution; as it is the most dangerous evidence that can be admitted in a court of justice, and the most liable to abuse. Although a witness is perfectly honest it is impossible, in most cases, for him to give the exact words in which an admission was made. And sometimes even the transposition of the words of a party may give a meaning entirely different from that which was intended to be conveyed to the witness."

The next citation is from the twenty-fourth Law Reports, 698, Earle and wife vs. Picken.

"In the course of this circuit, Mr. Justice Sparks observed, that too great weight ought not to be attached to evidence of what a party has been supposed to have said, as it very frequently happens, not only that the witness has misunderstood what the party has said, but that, by unintentionally altering a few of the expressions really used, he gives an effect to the statement completely at variance with what the party really did say."

The next citation is from Hardin's Reports, p. 539, in the case of Myers vs. Baker, where the court state the rule thus:

"Proof of confessions of a party in the presence of the witness only, or of him and the adverse party, although certainly competent testimony, ought to be weighed with great caution; because it is impossible for the party to counteract it by other testimony; because the expressions used are easily misunderstood or perverted, either through mistake or design; and because not the whole conversation but only parts of it are generally detailed by the witness. It is the most dangerous species of testimony held competent by the law, and, unless the story told is probable in its nature, or is corroborated by circumstances, very little weight is due to it."

The twenty-fourth volume of the Law Library, new series, Jay on Confessions, at page 106. In this case the learned writer has embodied, perha

tween Bowen and himself, charges against Mr. Beecher were made, charges of crime, charges that would disgrace him before the community if they were true, and that that missile was hurled at him by Tilton for the purpose of compelling him to resign his position as Pastor of Plymouth Church, and to cease writing for the *Christian Union*. That was a crime that made them, in the eyes of the law, conspirators.

AUTHORITIES ON THE SUBJECT OF CONSPIRACY.

I will ask my associate now to furnish us the authorities on the subject of conspiracy at this point.

Mr. Porter—The first citation, if your Honor please, is from Greenleaf on Evidence, section 89:

"A conspiracy may be described in general terms as a combination between two or more persons by some concerted action to accomplish some criminal or unlawful purpose, or to accomplish some purpose not in itself criminal or unlawful by criminal or unlawful means. It is not essential that the act intended to be done should be punishable by indictment, for if it be designed to destroy a man's reputation by verbal slander, or to seduce a female to elope from her parents' house for the purpose of prostitution, the conspiracy is a criminal offense though the act itself be not indictable."

Twelfth Connecticut, 112, Stagg vs. Louder:

"Now, that many acts which if done by an individual are not indictable, are punishable criminally when done in pursuance of a conspiracy among numbers, is too well settled to admit of controversy. Thus a conspiracy to slander a man by charging him with a crime, or with being the father of a bastard child, is an indictable offense."

Massachusetts, 537, (Commonwealth vs. Tibbetts:)

"A conspiracy to charge any person with a crime, and, in pursuance of the conspiracy, falsely to affirm that he is guilty, is an indictable offense."

8 Pennsylvania State Reports, 239. The case is that of Hood vs. Palm et al., in which the action was substantially on the civil side of the court, for damages occasioned by a conspiracy, in imputing to a party whose property had been burned a design to defraud the insurance company. Chief Justice Gibson, in delivering the opinion of the court, uses this language:

"To put another in jeopardy or terror is itself a damage to him; and it is on this ground that it is actionable to charge maliciously an innocent person with a crime. It is said that the plaintiff in this case was not in jeopardy. Of prosecution by indictment he certainly was not, but of being ruined in reputation and business he certainly was. The libel which jeoparded him would give him an action against a single publisher of it, and why not against a number who published? It is not to be maintained that a libel, charging what would not be actionable independent of the publication of it, is not actionable without proof of special damage from it, or that it is not an injury from which constructive damage results by implication of law. From every tort the law implies damage; and when substantial damage is not shown, it implies the smallest amount of it, but still an amount sufficient to sustain an action for it. An action of slander could seldom be maintained on any other basis; and if a libel be actionable when published by one, it is actionable when published by a plurality. But I do not rest the case entirely on the fact that the defendant conspired to publish a libel. A conspiracy to defame by spoken words not actionable of itself would be equally a subject of prosecution and indictment; and, if so, then equally a subject of prosecution by action, by reason of the presumption that injury and damage would be produced by the combination of numbers. The overt acts laid in this declaration were scandalous words written and scandalous words spoken; and, backed as they were by a confederacy to give them circulation and credit, they raised a legal presumption of damage to a greater or less extent. Defamation by the outcry of numbers is as resistless as defamation by the written act of an individual. The mode of publication is different, but the effect of it is the same; and it is for this reason that an action lies at the suit of one who has been the subject of a conspiracy, wherever an indictment would lie for it. But an indictment lies for any conspiracy to vex or annoy another; for instance, to hiss a play or an actor, right or wrong."

The next case is that in 4 Wendell, the case of the People vs. Mather, page 261. The court, in delivering the opinion, says:

"If parties concur in doing the act, although they were not previously acquainted with each other, it is a conspiracy. (Per Lord Mansfield, 1 Hawk. chapter 72, section 2, note.) Lord Kenyon says, in the King vs. Hammond and Webb, (2 Esp. Cas., 715,) 'If a general conspiracy exists, you may go into general evidence of its nature and the conduct of its members, so as to implicate men who stand charged with acting upon the terms of it, years after those terms have been established, and who reside at a great distance from the place where the general plan is carried on.' These cases show that all who accede to a conspiracy after its formation, and while it is being executed, become conspirators. I am of opinion that the Judge misdirected the jury as to the law when he stated to them that the defendant, if he was not a party at the formation of the conspiracy originally, would not become such by assisting to carry it into execution."

That by the rules of the common law, the plaintiff in this case, if you believe his testimony, was a conspirator with Henry C. Bowen against the character of this defendant, under the rules of law which you have just heard read, there can be no doubt whatever. I want to put in here, gentlemen, again, the qualification which I stated yesterday. I desire to do it always, for I do not desire to impute even, against Mr. Bowen, the charge of conspiracy resting entirely upon the evidence of Theodore Tilton. I make the charge on the theory that he states the truth, and that what transpired between him and Mr. Bowen on the 26th day of December is what he states in his evidence. If Mr. Bowen should come here and say that that is false, if he should appear on the witness stand or elsewhere and say that "Theodore Tilton falsifies when he charges me with conspiring with him on the 26th day of December to drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn, by the charge of a scandal against him, and, under fear of provoking a scandal in the community, to induce him or frighten him into abandoning the pulpit." I say, if he should deny that, and assert his ignorance of the contents of that letter, I should not be prepared to believe Theodore Tilton, even against himself; but, upon his statement of the case, as he states it, that he was a democratic conspirator on the 26th day of December, 1870, against Henry Ward Beecher, the object of that conspiracy being to drive him out of Brooklyn by means of a threat of an outrageous scandal, both he and Mr. Bowen afterward, you remember, in the tripartite agreement, signed a statement, Bowen on his part acknowledging the falsehood of the stories, and Tilton agreeing never to give circulation to them again,) and that, by means of these scandals, which were thus concocted by these parties on the 26th of December, they deliberated on a plan to drive Henry Ward Beecher out of Brooklyn, there can be no doubt, if you are to believe Theodore Tilton.

BOWEN BACKED OUT EARLY.

But, as we have shown, Mr. Bowen backed out early. He did not want to travel long in that direction; he found it unsafe; but the plaintiff had committed himself, so that he was compelled to go on, and he was therefore compelled to seek another friend to aid him. I have repeated to you, gentlemen, the indignant manner in which this defendant received it. I have shown you that his conduct there in the presence of Henry C. Bowen satisfied Mr. Bowen of his innocence, and he retraced his steps at once. But there is another fact to which now I desire to call your attention in this connection. You will observe that the letter says "for reasons which you explicitly understand, you are required," and so forth.

BEECHER DID NOT KNOW THE OBJECT OF THE LETTER.

And, gentlemen of the jury, if Mr. Beecher had been conscious of guilt, if he had committed adultery with Mrs. Tilton, and had received on the 24th day of December such a letter from Mr. Tilton, don't you think he would have devised the object of it? Would he not have understood what it meant? At least, would it not have suggested to him that Mr. Tilton has discovered my crime, and would he not have been desirous of understanding how far that crime had been discovered, and precisely what Mr. Tilton knew about it? And yet, gentlemen of the jury, this alleged guilty man, who had been carrying on an adulterous intercourse for sixteen months, thus having his guilt suddenly disclosed to him, and the knowledge of it possessed by the husband, never moves a step to ascertain what the husband knew or to communicate with this woman to ascertain the situation at all. There he rested on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of December, without making the first movement to ascertain what Tilton knew about it and how far he had discovered the truth as it existed between himself and Tilton. Would a guilty man have done that, gentlemen? Do you think if an injured and outraged husband had gone to a man who was guilty and had written him such a letter as that he would not have put himself in communication with the wife to ascertain just what the husband knew, and what the letter meant? And yet he made no effort to communicate with Mrs. Tilton, did not communicate with her, and, as the plaintiff himself tells you, was in profound ignorance that the plaintiff had any accusation to make against him in connection with his wife until they met at that stormy interview at Moulton's House about 8 o'clock in the evening. I submit to you, gentlemen, that that is proof conclusive that this defendant knew nothing about the object of that letter, at least he did not understand that it referred at all to his relations with Mrs. Tilton, and the fact that he did not so understand proves conclusively that guilt did not exist.

TILTON IN AN AWKWARD SITUATION.

The sending of this letter of Tilton to Mr. Beecher provoked a contest from which Mr. Tilton could not retire easily, and when he was deserted by Bowen he found himself in an awkward situation. He had sent this challenge to the most prominent clergyman in Brooklyn; he had nothing on which to support it; Bowen had fled him; he had nothing from his wife in writing; nothing whatever on which to support this charge at all; he had crossed the Rubicon; to advance may be dangerous, but to retreat was impossible. If before this his ruin was imminent, with Beecher and Bowen united against him it was not only sure, but to avail ourselves of the fine criticism of the plaintiff on the witness-stand, we may say it was certain. To support that union, to pacify Mr. Beecher, was with him the necessity of the hour; unless he could do this he was not only the fool which Moulton had called him, but he was a ruined man. How this could be done was the subject that occupied his thoughts during the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th days of December.

THE CONSPIRACY CONTINUED.

And now, gentlemen, we come to the period of time when we say the conspiracy which had been begun on the 26th of December at Bowen's house by Tilton, was continued between himself and Moulton against Beecher. We have seen that Moulton was somehow—by accident, as they say, but by prearrangement as we claim—at Tilton's house awaiting Tilton's return from the interview at Bowen's house Dec. 26. He was then informed of the result of that interview and of the writing of the letter to Mr. Beecher. He regarded that as so important an event that he made a memorandum noting the precise hour and minute at which this communication had been handed to him. That is testified to in evidence. And here, gentlemen, at the very beginning of the association of these two men in relation to this case, you are called upon to discredit the first fact they testify to, or to accept a statement which is not only extremely improbable, but which is contradicted by the written evidence of one of them.

They both testify that Moulton was not consulted again until the evening of the 30th. I ask you, gentlemen, to consider the improbability of such a statement. On the 26th, as they tell you, Francis D. Moulton found that his most intimate friend had committed what he called the "foolish" act of sending this letter to Henry Ward Beecher. He was informed that that letter was to be borne to Beecher by Bowen, and he predicted the result. Said he, "You have signed the letter alone. Supposing Bowen leaves you to support it alone, where are you?" The result of the interview between Bowen and Beecher was known by Tilton the next morning, for I have just read in your hearing that he says: "The next morning Bowen came into my presence and told me if I dared repeat what he had told me he would cashier me at once." Do you believe, gentlemen of the jury, that the result of that interview between Bowen and Beecher was never communicated to Francis D. Moulton until the evening of Dec. 30? Do you believe that all those days he was in ignorance of the reception that letter had met at the hands of Henry Ward Beecher? This fact, so important to his friend that he marked not only the hour, but the precise minute, at which he had received it, denouncing his friend as a fool for what he had done; and yet they tell you—although they admit that they had seen each other in the meantime—they tell you that no word had ever passed between them as to the manner in which Beecher had received that letter. You wouldn't believe it, gentlemen; you wouldn't believe it if it stood uncontradicted and rested upon the oaths of both these witnesses, with no other infirmity except the improbability of the statement itself.

But we are not left to that—we are not left to that. Fortunately for us in this respect, and in many others, Theodore Tilton reduced the history of these scenes, transpiring at that time, to writing in 1872; and while he thought he had destroyed it and gotten rid of it, yet it survives; for he showed it to too many men, and some of them were shrewd enough and cautious enough to preserve a copy of it.

THE PAPER RESURRECTED.

And a paper which he supposed was destroyed, and would not confront him during this litigation, was resurrected to his great surprise to confront him on the witness-stand. Now, I appeal to that true story, as written by Theodore Tilton himself, to contradict the evidence of Tilton and Francis D. Moulton. Right at the inception of this conspiracy between them the true story, as written by Tilton, says Mr. Moulton was consulted at least twice after the 26th and before the 30th December, thus giving the lie in the plainest terms to the testimony of those two witnesses. After referring to the interview of Dec. 26, the "true story" says: "A day or two afterward, which would be the 27th or 28th, prompted by my wife's wish and Mr. Moulton's advice, I resolved that I would send for Mr. Beecher to meet me at a personal interview, either in their presence, or with me alone. Then, giving an account of the scene in which Bowen threatened to discharge Tilton from the *Independent* and the *Union*, and to call the Police to cast him into the street, the "true story" proceeds: "I informed my wife and Moulton"—mark the words—"and Mr. Johnson of this incident"—this incident of the quarrel between him and Bowen, concerning which Mr. Moulton remarked that it did not surprise him in the least —"and then, with the joint advice of all"—now, I take it gentlemen, that that word "all" is never applied to any act concerning this conspiracy that it does not include Francis D. Moulton from this time henceforward—"with the joint advice of all, I determined to summon Mr. Beecher to the contemplated interview. To this end Mrs. Tilton wrote a brief note addressed to Mr. Beecher." Thus it is clear that upon a statement in Mr. Tilton's own handwriting, prepared in December, 1872, and shown by him to numerous friends as the very truth of the matter, that Mr. Moulton was consulted on two separate days after the 26th and before the 30th December, and that it was on their advice that Tilton determined to send for Beecher. Now, gentlemen, can it be believed that the first time when Mr. Moulton knew of that was when Mr. Tilton came to him on the 30th December with this letter from Mrs. Tilton, this advice being given before Mrs. Tilton wrote her brief note, which Tilton has sworn was written on Dec. 29?

The court then took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2:15 o'clock Mr. Tracy resumed his address, as follows:

Thus, it is clear that upon the statement in Mr. Tilton's own handwriting, prepared in December, 1872, and shown by him to numerous friends as the very truth of the matter, that Mr. Moulton was consulted on two separate days after the 26th, and before the 30th, and that it was by Mr. Moulton's advice that Tilton determined to send for Beecher—this advice being given before Mrs. Tilton wrote her brief note which Tilton has sworn was written on Dec. 29. What motive did Mr. Tilton have for falsifying in this respect when he drew up the "true story?" He has a motive for falsifying now, because he has been advised by his counsel that these facts made out a clear case of conspiracy against Moulton and himself; and it is by their shrewd suggestions, but I do not intimate by their advice, that both he and the "mutual friend" now disclaim any consultation prior to the signing by Mrs. Tilton of the abominable charge drawn up by her husband. But Tilton consulted no lawyer when he prepared "the true story," and only inserted such falsehoods as seemed to him then to be useful. This statement was not one that could have done him any good; and it may therefore be safely assumed to be true. But, whether Moulton was consulted or not, the situation was plain—Tilton could get nothing from Bowen upon which to support his threatening letter, and he had nothing from his wife which would confirm the charge which he had made to Bowen against Beecher. He had, therefore, given a rash challenge to one of the foremost men in Brooklyn without the slightest support save his own word, backed by his own tainted reputation. There was but one thing to be done. He must make peace with Mr. Beecher. But how should he accomplish that? He had written a most insulting letter. Should he say, frankly, "Mr. Beecher, I have been mistaken; I sent you that letter under a misapprehension of facts?" Not to mention that the idea of an apology would be utterly repugnant to Tilton's self-conceit and vanity, Mr. Beecher's natural answer would have been: "How dare you to send so insolent a letter without making inquiry as to the facts?" Moreover, what misapprehensions of facts could he have alleged? If he had said, "Mr. Bowen told me such and such tales," Bowen would have denied it, and Tilton's position would be worse than ever. If he should say, "My wife has told an evil tale about you," he well knows that his wife would deny it unless some writing was expected from her. It was essential that he should have an interview with Mr. Beecher, in which he should instantly notify the latter that he had some reasonable pretext for writing his insolent demand, and yet should at the same moment withdraw that demand in such manner as to convince Mr. Beecher that if he should further resent this withdrawn insult there would be danger of an explosion, in which Mr. Beecher's reputation would inevitably suffer, no matter how innocent he might be. Furthermore, Tilton must so shape his case as to satisfy Mr. Beecher that the stories which the latter had circulated to some extent against Tilton were false and slanderous, and thus at one blow convince Mr. Beecher that Tilton was pure in his own morals and under an honest misapprehension as to Mr. Beecher's conduct. The infernal sagacity which devised a scheme meeting all these requirements did not emanate from the excited brain of Tilton, but from the cool and calculating villainy of his friend. Mrs. Tilton was sick, having had a narrow escape from death, and greatly weakened by a severe and protracted hemorrhage. The Mephistopheles at her husband's elbow suggested that now was the time to get her signature to any paper which would answer the purpose. He disclosed to his wife so much of his own difficulties as sufficed to convince her of his imminent ruin. He turned out the nurse and companion, he locked the doors, and kept himself for hours alone with the poor prostrate woman, and by a mixture of threats and coaxing, procured her consent to sign a letter which he proposed to write, soliciting Mr. Beecher to an interview with her husband, and pleading for peace and reconciliation. For him to insert in such a letter a few words acknowledging her excessive affection for her Pastor, and charging him with having made improper solicitations to her without describing their precise purport was easy enough; and his poor wife having once raised herself from the letter to sign the document which he originally prepared, had no power to refuse to put her name below such a charge, the purport of which she but dimly comprehended, if, indeed, she understood it all. All that she really knew was that she was doing something which her husband, to whom she had always rendered a slavish obedience, commanded her to do. Probably she had some indistinct idea that the natural effect of her signature was to do Mr. Beecher a wrong; but she was assured by her husband, as he tells you himself, that its real effect would be to do Mr. Beecher good and put an end to the conflict which had begun between her husband and her Pastor. Such a letter was obtained on the 29th of December, and carried by Tilton to Moulton, who now certainly becomes one of the most important actors in this unhappy controversy.

THE CHARACTER OF MOULTON.

It is hardly necessary, gentlemen, that I should occupy much time in describing the character of Francis D. Moulton or explaining the motives which have actuated him throughout this controversy. He has been in your presence for ten days; you have seen and heard him. No man in the court-room could fail to be satisfied that Moulton was a person well chosen by the plaintiff to play the desperate part of the mutual friend. Cool, fearless, plausible, of cultivated tastes, not destitute of literary ability, gifted with a quick perception of human character, of tremendous energy, and totally destitute of any belief in conscience, in immortality, or in a God, this man was well qualified, like his great archetype, to deceive the very elect themselves. He has told you, under the solemnity of an oath, that he was a heathen, and by that you will know what he means—not a heathen like Socrates or Plato—not a heathen like those men of old, who walked in darkness, seeking after the light, and to whom the great poet of the Catholic Church has assigned a place in the other world, free from pain, though far from Heaven—but such a heathen as can only be found in the midst of Christian civilization; a man who despises the idea of personal responsibility, who scoffs at the idea of future accountability, who laughs in his sleeve at the credulity of those who read the solemn words of Scripture or who listen to the instructions of the Church, and whose only idea of a God is as a convenient name for rounding an oath or enforcing an execration.

Yet it was not in this guise that he presented himself to the defendant, and he took great care not to impress you with this conception of himself in court. Even here, when facing hundreds of men, in whose eyes he read that they knew him to be an unscrupulous and hardened villain, he wore a veil of decent respectability. How much more when he approached the most distinguished clergyman in the age, to whom he was almost a stranger, did he clothe himself as an angel of light, and, while humbly acknowledging his unconverted state, yet strive to show that he was aiming to practice the highest Christian virtues. What was this man? What was his position in society? Upon what indorsement was he received. He was the junior member of one of the largest and most respectable commercial houses in this city. They were not only the largest warehousing firm at this port, but also the principal importers of certain staple articles of commerce. The high favor in which they stood with the officers of the quarantine and of the port, was a matter of public notoriety, and the maintenance of friendly relations with all these officers and with the officers of the Custom-house was a matter of the utmost concern to the firm. A slight change in the tariff would at any time gain or lose hundreds of thousands of dollars for them. It was, therefore, a matter of vital importance that they should be represented as occasion arose at Washington, at Albany, and among the local officials of both the National and the State Governments, by some confidential agent who would undertake the management of such affairs, involving the most delicate and weighty considerations. You must be aware, gentlemen, that in every large concern of this kind there is invariably a junior partner or a highly-paid confidential clerk, who undertakes the management of these interests, and concerning whose transactions no questions are ever asked. To no partnership in either of the two cities was such an agent more valuable than to the firm of which Mr. Moulton is a member. These considerations will explain some things at a glance which otherwise might seem to you mysterious. But the confidential partner in such cases cannot do all his own work with his own hands. He must be able to put his hand on some lever of public opinion. He cannot afford to go down to Washington, and urge or oppose legislation without any support from the public press. To him it is a matter of life and death to be able to guide some current of public sentiment. Failing to do this, his power ceases, his usefulness is at an end, and his share in the partnership would quickly come to an end also. Francis D. Moulton and Theodore Tilton had been intimate friends from boyhood, but they had been separated by circumstances for some years. The period at which Mr. Moulton was placed in charge of all these great interests of his firm, appears to have been also the period when he renewed, with all or more than all its original warmth, his devoted friendship for Theodore Tilton. From this time there was no interruption and no breach. Mr. Tilton had meantime become the editor of the *Independent*, a paper which before his accession was religious, but which he has taken pains to assure you he made purely secular. It was a powerful political engine. He has told you that it was one of the principal organs of the Republican Party, which, during the whole period of the renewed friendship, has had exclusive control of the National Government, and for most of the time has controlled the Legislature of this State. When this controversy began Mr. Tilton was the editor not only of the *Independent*, but of another newspaper of large influence in this city, and the acknowledged local organ of the Republican Party. He was also the intimate and trusted friend of Horace Greeley, the chief editorial writer of that party. No man could obtain more ready access to Mr. Greeley's ear, or introduce a friend with greater assurance of welcome than Theodore Tilton. Through the whole term of this close union between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, which reminds us of Damon and Pythias in the olden time, Mr. Moulton had easy and confidential access to the principal organs of the Republican Party. This was the situation of the two friends at the beginning of December, 1870. We may well believe, then, that when Mr. Moulton found his friend suddenly dethroned, and no longer a power in the land, he felt that his own fortunes were seriously embarrassed. Whether Mr. Moulton was sincerely grateful for past favors from his friend, or whether he was among those who define gratitude as a lively sense of favors to come, could make but little difference in the earnestness with which he would naturally seek to reinstate so powerful an ally. It is easy to see that he made the case of Mr. Tilton his own. He attacked Mr. Bowen as bitterly and even as ferociously as he could have attacked his own worst personal enemy. This he states himself and describes the scene with dramatic force. But we are asked to believe that when he was informed by Mr. Tilton that not Mr. Bowen, but Mr. Beecher, had been his worst enemy—his enemy in business, his enemy in the church, his enemy in the household, Mr. Moulton approached Mr. Beecher in a genuine spirit of friendship, and with a sincere desire to act the fair and honorable part of a strictly mutual friend.

He tells us that he learned that Mr. Beecher had been guilty of one of the basest and foulest acts which any man can commit; he tells you, under the solemn oath of a man who believes in neither God nor devil, that his friendship for Mr. Beecher commenced on that stormy night when he learned for the first time that this new friend had debauched his old friend's wife. This horrible crime, the deliberate and long planned seduction of a trusting and reverential woman by the Pastor who had given her hand to her husband in marriage, and invoked the blessing of God on their union, was the one fact which awoke in the generous breast of Mr. Moulton a new fountain of sympathy with the alleged treacherous seducer. He hastened to pledge to this man, whom he now describes as an abandoned hypocrite and libertine, "the strictest and firmest friendship." He assured him that no one among the thousands of friends who stood around the Pastor with devoted affection, would ever equal him in fidelity. He did all this with the knowledge and full approval of the man who claims to be the injured husband, whose happiness had been destroyed by the new friend whom Mr. Moulton thus enthusiastically took to his bosom. And notwithstanding this pretended friendship for Mr. Beecher, which seemed gradually to ripen into an ardent affection; notwithstanding his repeated pledges and offers of support; notwithstanding his earnest assurances that Mr. Beecher should in all events be protected by him; notwithstanding the absolute confidence and high esteem which, by his plausibility, he gained from his new-found friend, all of which was well known to Tilton as the case progressed, Mr. Tilton himself tells you from the witness stand that this conduct never once excited a doubt or suspicion in his mind of Mr. Moulton's unqualified fidelity to his cause, or made him for a moment think otherwise of Mr. Moulton than as his own most chivalrous and devoted ally. There never was an act of Mr. Moulton's to which Mr. Tilton did not give his assent. There never was a paper of the least importance, save one, written by Mr. Moulton, which was not either dictated or approved by Tilton, and there never was a secret confided by Beecher to Moulton which he did not instantly betray to Tilton. On this point the testimony is clear and most significant. While Moulton affected to deny that Tilton had seen Mr. Beecher's letters, or that he was aware of Tilton's copying them, the evidence of Tilton shows that in every case he took down shorthand notes in Moulton's presence of just so much as he thought desirable, and that in some cases these confidential communications were left in his hands by Moulton for a period long enough to have made printed copies if Tilton desired to do so.

ANOTHER PIECE OF EVIDENCE.

Another piece of evidence to which I desire now your attention here, gentlemen, which Moulton had evidently forgotten in this connection, was his own letter, signed by him, but written by Tilton. The letter of Aug. 5, you will remember, refuses Mr. Beecher access to these papers, and says he shall consult Tilton and obtain his consent to lay these papers before the committee at his first opportunity, when Tilton was present and read the letter itself. That letter you will remember. There is a statement in it which Moulton had evidently forgotten, for in that very letter he states that Tilton took short-hand notes from these letters as he read them to him; and yet he comes upon the stand here and swears to you deliberately that he never permitted Tilton to have a copy of this correspondence, and never, with his assent, let him have a copy—never saw him take a copy. He tells you under oath that he could not have taken a copy in short-hand without his knowledge, as we all know that he could not. Yet in that very letter of Aug. 5 sent by him to Mr. Beecher, Moulton tells him himself that Tilton took several notes of these letters as he read them to him. I shall have occasion to call your attention specifically to that letter. Moulton affected to give advice to both parties, in the interest of both. But he tells you himself that Tilton almost uniformly disregarded any advice in Beecher's interest. Beecher unfortunately, even against his own judgment, followed the advice of the mutual friend. Tilton never yielded except when it was plain to both these conspirators that his refusal would precipitate the crisis and kill the goose that laid the golden egg. And even when he did nominally yield, it was always upon condition that he should dictate the precise terms of compromise, and if anything was to be written, that he should write it word by word in his own language. Then the papers thus written or dictated were carried to Beecher without any intimation of their real authorship, and submitted to him as the production of a sincere and devoted friend. It is impossible to conceive that a professed friendship thus carried on, with the approval and under the direct guidance of Mr. Beecher's most bitter and relentless enemy, could have been otherwise, from beginning to end, than utterly hollow and false. It is not necessary to suppose that when this plot was originally hatched, the two conspirators laid out their plans upon the gigantic scale which they afterward assumed. They doubtless supposed at the beginning that the restoration of Theodore Tilton would be speedily accomplished, and it was not until his repeated failures, owing to his own amazing follies and wickedness, that extended over a period of nearly four years, that the original scheme developed into the most gigantic and hideous conspiracy of modern times. It can need no argument to satisfy you that a man who has been for years carrying on so diabolical a conspiracy as this—his movements being known at every step to the man whose cause he was really serving—could not fail himself to be involved in such a network of crime as would make it impossible for him ever to retrace his steps or to abandon his partner in guilt, no matter what might be the cost to himself of pursuing the original scheme. The descent into crime is easy, but the return from such tortuous paths of darkness is well nigh impossible. Neither of these men could for one moment afford to betray the other, even if they had no secrets apart from this case; for either to drive the other to desperation would be an act of suicidal madness.

THE ALLIANCE WITH VICTORIA WOODHULL.

But this is not the only tie, nor even the chief tie, which binds together these two men. They have had a most significant alliance in the prosecution of new social theories. They have had most significant relations with women whose very name stains the lips that utter it. They have both held their wives in humiliating bondage, and compelled the women whom they vowed to love and to cherish to become the mere ministers to their lust. It was not Theodore Tilton who sent his wife to bring home in a carriage the most notorious preacher and practicer of free love. This degradation, was reserved for the wife of Francis D. Moulton, and it was her lips and not the lips of Elizabeth Tilton, so far as we have yet learned, that were kissed by Victoria Woodhull. It was this woman, whose public utterances are so foul that the learned Judge now presiding was unwilling to allow them to be read in your hearing, even as a part of the evidence in this case, who was selected by Francis D. Moulton as the honored guest of his wife, and as a fit person to be brought home in a carriage by his wife and only child. And this alliance was maintained for a year. It was maintained, if you believe Mr. Moulton, for the sake of Mr. Beecher, whom Mr. Tilton hated with all his soul, or else it was maintained, if you believe Mr. Tilton, for the sake of Mrs. Tilton, whom Moulton despised with all his heart.

MOULTON COMPARED TO JUDAS ISCARIOT.

But no mere words can do justice to this man—none but the artist, he who paints the man as he is, can bring out his real character before mankind; and, thank heaven, gentlemen, that portrait has been painted, and by one of the greatest artists the world has ever known. If any of you have ever visited the beautiful City of Milan, you will find that next to its magnificent cathedral, in which thousands of saints and angels stand carved in heavenly white, in an attitude of silent prayer, the pride and glory of that city is in the humble refectory of an ancient monastery, upon the walls of which, 400 years ago, the illustrious Leonardo da Vinci painted his almost inspired picture of the Last Supper—a picture, the colors of which are too rapidly fading, but the fame of which will never die—and, gentlemen, in the most striking portrait of that group of disciples you will recognize the startling likeness between the red, matted hair, the sharp and angular face, the cold and remorseless eyes of Judas Iscariot and the same features in his legitimate successor, "the mutual friend." [Applause.] There on that sacred wall—

Judge Neilson—Wait a moment.

Gen. Tracy (continuing)—the portrait of Francis D. Moulton has stood—

Judge Neilson—Wait a moment, Gen. Tracy.

Gen. Tracy (continuing)—Waiting for his birth—

Judge Neilson—Wait; I will trouble you a moment to stop. I am determined that this court shall not have any demonstrations of that kind.

Gen. Tracy (continuing)—Waiting for his birth 400 years, and it will stand twice 400 years after this resurrected Judas shall have sunk into eternal infamy.

Judge Neilson—Even the reporters are engaged in it, gentlemen who are accommodated here, and bear some relation to the court.

Gen. Tracy (resuming)—It was such a man that Tilton requested to become his friend in this emergency, and it was this man into whose hands he placed the letter of his wife, and bade him go and invite Mr. Beecher to an interview on the night of the 30th of December.

TILTON'S MOTIVE IN SEEKING THIS INTERVIEW.

Before he returns, gentlemen, let us inquire into the motives which impelled Tilton to seek this interview and the object which he sought to accomplish by it. This is made clear from Tilton's own statement. On the cross-examination before the committee he declares that the object of this interview was to make peace between himself and Mr. Beecher. He says: "Elizabeth saw that Mr. Bowen and I were in collision; she was afraid that the collision would extend to Mr. Beecher, and she wished me, if possible, to make peace with him, therefore she wrote a womanly, kindly letter to him. I do not remember the phraseology. I remember only one phrase which was peculiarly hers. She said she loved her husband with her 'maiden flame.' She begged, as the best means of avoiding trouble, that a reconciliation might be had between Mr. Beecher and himself, that Mr. Beecher and her husband might instantly unite to prevent Mr. Bowen from doing the damage he had threatened in instigating Mr. Beecher's retirement from the church." Mr. Tilton further said that he "resolved to accede to his wife's request, and for her sake would prevent the threatened exposure by Bowen; and for this purpose he sought the interview with Beecher." His object was peace, and peace was to be secured by his withdrawing the letter he had written to Mr. Beecher, and inducing the latter to withdraw the charges which he had made against Tilton to Bowen, and, through Beecher, silenced not only Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse, but his own wife from circulating the scandalous stories against himself. You will remember, gentlemen, that this wife had separated from her husband and was under the influence of her mother where Mrs. Beecher visited her. You will remember that her child was taken from her and she thus forced to return to Tilton's house. You will remember that the next night after that return she was suddenly taken ill by a miscarriage and was on her sick bed at this time.

CARRYING OUT THE SCHEME.

The question which agitated Tilton's mind was, What will this woman do when she recovers? He had no strong hold upon her, and her future course was uncertain when she was again restored to health. He was bound to work while opportunity was given him, and you will see the position in which he had his wife, and how skillfully, under the advice of this "mutual friend," he used it. Tilton knew Beecher well, and we shall show you, gentlemen, that he has often declared that "the surest way of securing Mr. Beecher's aid was to accuse him of having wronged you. Once convince him that he has done you an injury, and there is nothing you can ask that he will not do to repair the wrong."

They determined to approach him in this manner, and to convince him that the stories he had heard, as well as those he had circulated against Tilton, were false and slanderous. They knew that if they could convict him in his own conscience of having slandered Tilton, he would make haste to atone for the injustice. To do this they must destroy his confidence in Mr. Tilton's accuser. That accuser was Tilton's own wife. They knew Mr. Beecher's confidence in her truthfulness, and to impair that confidence was a difficult task. There was only one way in which this could be done beyond the possibility of a doubt, to obtain from her mere retraction of her charges against her husband would not suffice, for Mr. Beecher would easily suspect that she had done this either from affection or from fear. But if she could be by any means brought to make an accusation against Mr. Beecher himself, then he and Tilton would stand upon the same ground, both accused by the same woman; and Mr. Beecher, knowing the accusation against himself to be false, could no longer place the slightest confidence in the charges which she had made against her husband. They knew, moreover, how reluctant he would be to attack, even in his own defense, a woman who had long been in relations of friendship and sympathy with him, and who was now lying upon her sick bed. They knew that he would rather be sacrificed himself than save his own reputation by making war upon her. This suggestion was the suggestion of the devil; and it was now being carried out with a skill, audacity, and heartlessness worthy of its author. We have seen how Mrs. Tilton had been controlled and entrapped into signing an accusation ingeniously framed so as to be especially disastrous to the reputation of her Pastor. Thus far the scheme had been a success, and it only remained to carry it through in such manner as to convince Mr. Beecher that Mrs. Tilton had voluntarily made this accusation, and the success of the plan would be complete. Thus, with these ideas seething in his mind, Tilton sat waiting Beecher's arrival conscious that when this desperate plan of himself and his friend succeeded, he was a ruined man. Meanwhile Moulton had gone down to Beecher's house, and with an air of politeness, but of great earnestness, had requested Mr. Beecher to come to his house to hold an interview with Theodore Tilton. Mr. Beecher naturally guessed that this proposed interview had some bearing upon the letter which he had recently received from Tilton, and the motive of which was an utter mystery to him. Sending for Mr. Bell to take charge of his meeting, he went with Moulton, and on the way inquired what was the object of the interview, to which Moulton replied that he had better let Tilton tell it himself. While they were on the road an incident occurred, according to Moulton's account of the affair, which will justify a short digression from the main subject. He tells you that having learned on that very evening for the first time that Beecher, the Pastor of his own wife, had most infamously debauched the wife of Moulton's most intimate friend, that circumstances impelled him, for the first time in his life, to prefer to Beecher his lifelong friendship of his own accord.

MOULTON OFFERS HIS FRIENDSHIP TO BEECHER.

Without a hint from Beecher of his non-desire for such services, Moulton said to him, "I am not a Christian, I am a heathen; but if you wish I will show you how well a heathen can serve you." And from that moment there sprung up the strictest and firmest friendship (so he says) between himself and the man whom he now describes, and whom he must then have known, as a libertine. He assures you that for four years after that time he strove day and night to serve and save the man whom he now denounces with such intense bitterness, and who, according to his own account, has added not one whit to his sins since that time, except that there came a time when he refused any longer to follow Moulton's lead in this matter. That is the only crime which has changed the friend for whom Moulton would have sacrificed so much to save into the enemy whom he now hates and would do so much to destroy. Mr. Moulton has been at some pains to explain to the public his motives in entering and maintaining this friendship. It seems that it was the peace of families, the interest of Plymouth Church, the cause of Christianity which moved this heathen to undertake the task of maintaining in the first pulpit in America the man who, if what Moulton now says of him be true, deserves to have his name a by-word and a hissing among men. To preserve the peace of families, Mr. Moulton was willing to introduce a man whom he now says was a practical seducer into his own household, to recommend him to the confidence of his own wife, to place his own child under his teachings, to invite him to his own table, to leave him in a bedroom with his own wife for four hours, listening with complacency to her narrative of the manner in which she had affectionately tucked him up on the sofa, and kissed him on the forehead, the tears of sympathy streaming down her cheeks. To protect the interests of Plymouth Church, an institution which he now hates with a bitter hatred because it still believes what he originally said of its Pastor, he was anxious to deceive that church into accepting the ministrations of a man whom he now characterizes as a wolf in the fold, and rejoiced in seeing this man continue to preach the doctrines of Christianity from that pulpit. To promote the interests of that Christianity in which he did not believe, and to honor that God whose name he never used except as a byword, he tells us now that he told hundreds of lies, that he invented all manner of schemes, that he bribed some men, that he coaxed others, that he made his own wife the associate and companion of the most notorious prostitutes in the world, and divided her own lips between his own kiss and the kiss of Victoria Woodhull. All this and more was he willing to do in behalf of these great interests which, if his story be true, could only have been truly served, from the first moment, by casting out the seducer from his place of trust, and protecting innocent families from his inroads. But when the time came that Mr. Moulton's interests were touched, when he thought that his good name, such as it was, was to be injured, a name which he had not hesitated to defile by contacts with sinks of infamy, his regard for the peace of families, for the interests of Plymouth Church and for the cause of Christianity suddenly vanished, and he devoted himself with blind fury and with a single aim to the gratification of revenge. But, gentlemen, you must not allow yourselves for a moment to imagine that Mr. Moulton, who told hundreds of lies for the sake of the Christianity in which he did not believe, will now tell a single falsehood for the sake of himself. You must not imagine that the man who would gladly associate with prostitutes and take pleasure in seeing them kiss his wife, all for the sake of the honor of the church and the good of society, would dream of associating with prostitutes for his own pleasure. Oh, no! When Francis D. Moulton steps upon the witness stand, and seeing the man before him for whom he acknowledges a deadly hate sitting before him, takes an oath upon the Gospel which he never reads, and the name of a God whose existence is a jest to him, he suddenly becomes absolutely truthful, and demands of them, with unhesitating confidence, that you shall not doubt a single word that he utters. But now let us return to the interview to which Mr. Moulton introduces Mr. Beecher on this stormy Winter's night.

THE CELEBRATED INTERVIEW.

I desire to call your attention

of guilt, and he put it in that statement for that purpose, so that when it was read by the great public as it was published in the newspapers they would see that Mr. Beecher returned to Tilton's house that night, and used language which virtually amounted to a confession of the offense. Yet Tilton is now bound to tell you, and Moulton tells you, that he did not see Mr. Beecher at all, and therefore this statement is entirely untrue. Nor did he say anything of the kind to Moulton—that is not pretended. On this trial, as the evidence stands, it is not claimed that any such expression was made by Mr. Beecher to either Moulton or Tilton on that night.

ANOTHER CONTRADICTION OF TILTON.

Now, gentlemen, after Theodore Tilton goes home that night, thinking, probably, there was something strange that Mr. Beecher had not called on him again, he wanted to know what had transpired between himself and his wife, and I come now to another contradiction of Mr. Tilton in his own sworn statement. He says in that statement that he found his wife weeping and almost distracted at the situation in which she had involved herself by the charge and by its retraction. We shall show you, gentlemen, that he found his wife sound asleep that night on his return, enjoying the only moments of happiness that she knew for several long years, when she was wrapt in sleep. She was in bed with her nurse, and Theodore Tilton entered that room, awoke his wife, entered into a conversation with her, and that conversation awoke the nurse. She found Mrs. Tilton sitting up in bed and terribly agitated, and then Mr. Tilton drove the nurse out of the room, locked the door, and the nurse went into another room, an adjoining room, with a blanket around her shoulders, and she sat there for a long time while she listened to the loud and angry conversation he had with his wife. Finally he came out into the room and got pen and ink and paper, and went back, and produced on the next day these explanations of his wife's retraction which she had given Mr. Beecher.

THE SITUATION IN WHICH THE RETRACTION INVOLVED TILTON.

But you see, gentlemen, the situation in which this retraction had involved Mr. Tilton. He had made the charge in the first instance, supposing that Bowen was to back him, so he says. Failing in that, he had obtained from his wife in some manner the letter which, he said, inculpated Mr. Beecher, and, backed by that, he confronted Mr. Beecher and made the accusation; but he sends Mr. Beecher to his wife for verification, and she retracts. Not only that, gentlemen, she does more. She makes a statement which, in effect, charges her husband with having extorted that paper from her, and Mr. Tilton therefore found himself on the next morning, or on his return that night, robbed of his evidence against Mr. Beecher, but he found that Mr. Beecher had in his possession the written statement of his wife, which virtually accused him of having extorted that charge from her. There was his situation then. He was in the absolute power of Henry Ward Beecher. All Mr. Beecher had to do to crush him from existence was to publish the fact first of the letter of the 26th, and then how he extorted from his wife these charges against him on the 29th, and then publish the wife's handwriting, saying that the charge was false and was extorted from her when on a sick bed by her husband. Henry Ward Beecher, I repeat, had him absolutely in his power. He had nothing to do in the matter but publish the facts, and absolutely crush him. Theodore Tilton and his friend saw this situation. We shall show you that Theodore Tilton fully appreciated it on his return to his house that night. They saw they must get back that retraction; they must get it out of the hands of Henry Ward Beecher, and how were they to get it? They got the explanation that night, which is a mere explanation, as I shall have reason to show you in a moment, but that was not sufficient. When he came to consult his adviser the next morning he told him that Mr. Beecher probably would not surrender that retraction at his request, and they have to have the request of Mrs. Tilton, the one who gave it to him, to induce him to surrender it. And so they go to this sick woman again, and get from her another paper, which says—and which is addressed to Frank Moulton, the "mutual friend"—and which I will read in this connection:

MY DEAR FRANK—[Saturday morning this is; it is without other date]—I want you to do me the greatest favor possible. My letter which you have and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, should both be destroyed. Please bring them to me, and I will burn them. Show this to Theodore and Mr. Beecher; they will see the propriety of this request. E. R. TILTON.

That was the paper which they saw they must get from Mrs. Tilton to procure this retraction, and they obtain it and on the next night, Mr. Moulton goes back to her and with this paper asks for a retraction. He shows him that letter, and Mr. Beecher objects to surrendering it. He says, "If I shall die, what shall my family have to protect their name and mine after I am gone? Supposing this charge is renewed after, and I surrender this paper, what is to protect my family hereafter?" Moulton says, "You give it to me, and I pledge you my word of honor I will do one of two things. I will either destroy both the accusation and this retraction here in your presence, or I will keep both together, so that one never shall appear without the other." He gave to Beecher his choice, and Mr. Beecher says, "I don't want the retraction destroyed; keep them both." I repeat now, gentlemen, with more significance, I trust, than when I first alluded to the subject, Where is that letter? Why has it been destroyed? Why have these parties broken the solemn pledge under which they obtained from the hands of Henry Ward Beecher this evidence of his innocence? If that letter could be produced to-day we say it would satisfy you that the charge there made was not the charge of adultery, but the charge of improper proposals, just as this retraction says it was. We shall put that letter and this retraction together, and they both fit each other precisely, and cover the case.

WHY HAVE THEY DESTROYED IT?

Why have they destroyed it? Why is this most important paper in this case missing when every other paper that sheds a particle of light upon the case has been carefully preserved by this painstaking and laborious mutual friend? Here is a scrap of a letter, not a paper, or writing from Mr. Beecher which can throw the slightest light upon this case but what they have preserved and garnered up with a care that indicates they consider it worth many times its weight in gold, more precious to them than their diamonds; every one of these letters that can be construed by their own statements into an accusation or confirmation of guilt has been preserved. Why is the one, the one thing that would have settled this case, missing here? Do they pretend that they destroyed it with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Beecher? No. Was he consulted about it? No. Did he consent to it? They say they destroyed it; they told you they destroyed it after the tripartite agreement. Where is the logic gentlemen, of picking out this one single paper and destroying that, and preserving all the others? If the tripartite agreement had been intended to be executed by them in the way in which it protesses to have been made, and to have been a final settlement of these difficulties, then I concede to you that there would have been a logic, and a reason, and a propriety in the destruction of all the papers which bore upon this case. But why the destruction of this one single paper—why the picking out of this scrap from Moulton's archives, and consigning this to the flames while they carefully husband all the others? I will tell you why, gentlemen. We will show you that that paper was not destroyed, if it had been destroyed at all, until the conspiracy was hatched between Theodore Tilton and Victoria Woodhull to charge Henry Ward Beecher with adultery; and then the destruction of this paper became absolutely necessary to the scheme. They could not live a moment with that paper in existence. It would place every man and woman that had connected himself or herself with that scheme—you only had to produce it to convince everybody of the criminality of that conspiracy. Its destruction, therefore, became imperative, a grand necessity, and it was never destroyed, if it has ever been destroyed to this day, which we don't believe, and on which you have no evidence but Theodore Tilton's, until after they had perfected that conspiracy.

THE WITNESS UNWORTHY OF CREDIT.

Now, gentlemen, we shall show you by a witness who has no superior in this City, a man whose word will stand undoubted and unquestioned by you—a man who was one of Theodore Tilton's most intimate friends when his course entitled him to the friendship of honorable men—we shall show you that after the publication of the Woodhull scandal, Mr. Tilton showed to this man that identical paper that he said he refused Henry Ward Beecher on the night of the 30th of December. They say it was destroyed immediately after the tripartite agreement. We will show you, I repeat, that he produced it to a man and read it, and said, "This is the paper that I presented to Henry Ward Beecher on that night." And when the man, looking at the paper, says, "Is that in Mrs. Tilton's handwriting?" he said, "No; it is a copy; but the original is with Frank Moulton." That was after the Woodhull publication. Now, gentlemen, if we show you that fact, I think that will end this case, and reveal this conspiracy in a light so plain "that even he who runs may read." But to show you, gentlemen, how unworthy of credit are the witnesses on the part of the plaintiff, I need but to call your attention to a single instance in the testimony of Francis D. Moulton. It is concerning the letter which they obtained from Mrs. Tilton on Saturday morning, the 31st of December, and on which they sought a return of this retraction from Mr. Beecher. Now, gentlemen, if there is any one fact in this case which must have made its impression upon the minds of these two witnesses it is that night of the 30th of December and the ensuing day. No event in the life of Theodore Tilton ever compared with it in importance. The bringing of any accusation against a man so eminent as Henry Ward Beecher, possessing the confidence of the public as he did, whose name and fame had encircled the earth—the bringing of any accusation against him which involved moral turpitude, was a most important act. Mr. Tilton must have appreciated the consequence of it, as did his friend, Francis D. Moulton, from the start; because, you see, he begins to make memorandums at once. Now, they found themselves completely flanked by Mr. Beecher obtaining this retraction from the wife on the night of the 30th. Dismay and disorder and demoralization never were sent into the camp of an army more perfect and absolute than the demoralization that struck Tilton and Moulton that night and the next morning, when they found that this retraction had been obtained. They wanted him to give it up—to get this letter from Mrs. Tilton, and they obtained it.

And yet, when we ask Mr. Moulton how that letter was obtained, he is utterly unable to tell you. It is the most remarkable instance of the want of memory that I have ever seen in my experience in the trial of causes. He says in the first place, gentlemen, you will remember, that he thinks he went to the house and asked Mrs. Tilton about it; and he thinks he went into her sick-room and saw her, but he don't know. He thinks she wrote it there, but he don't know. He don't know whether her husband accompanied him to the house or not. Finally, he don't know whether he was at the house at all. He don't know whether he was in her sick-room at all. He has no recollection of seeing her write the letter at all, and, finally, he don't know but he got the letter from the hand of Theodore Tilton himself.

Now I will read you the evidence on this subject. On his direct examination he testified: [Reading:]

Q.—How did you receive that note—from whom? A.—I think from Elizabeth Tilton.

Mr. Porter asks—From her? A.—From her directly.

Mr. Evarts—Not personally at her house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you see her? A.—In her room, I think, Sir.

Q.—In her room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sick room? A.—Yes, Sir.

I am now reading from the cross-examination. The first question I read was on the direct.

Mr. Shearman—His memory was always very good on the direct examination.

Mr. Tracy—He had no difficulty on his direct examination in answering how he got the letter, but on the cross-examination you see how his memory failed him. The last three questions I have read to you were on his cross-examination. [Reads:]

"Q.—Was she in bed or not? A.—I don't remember."

Now, gentlemen, perhaps you will believe that a man who went to the house to see a lady, to obtain so important a paper as that, and went into her room and got the letter from her in that room, wouldn't remember whether she was in bed or not when he went in! You may believe that, but I do not think you will. [Reading:]

"Q.—Was her husband with you? A.—I don't remember that he was.

Q.—Do you remember that he was not? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was he in the house when you went there? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You do not recollect whether he was or not? A.—No.

Q.—From the time you went in until the time you came away you do not recollect of seeing Mr. Tilton there? A.—I do not.

Q.—And you do not know that he was there? A.—I don't recollect that he was.

Q.—And that he was not? A.—I don't recollect that he was there.

Q.—Well, do you recollect that he was not? A.—I don't recollect that he was there.

Q.—Was that letter written in your presence? A.—I don't remember whether it was or not?"

Now, gentlemen, we have shown you that Mrs. Tilton was sick that night and that day. This explanation—which I will read to you in a moment—shows that she was sick in bed, and we shall show you that she was sick in bed on that occasion. She had been attended by her physician every day from the 24th until the 30th. And yet this man, who went there to obtain this letter, don't know whether she was in bed or not when he went into her room, and he don't remember the fact whether that letter was written in his presence or not. Now, it is not so important where Mr. Moulton obtained this letter. It is not very important, except as it characterizes his conduct, whether he got it at the house by Theodore Tilton's going into the room and getting his wife to write it, and bringing it to him, or whether he himself went into the room and waited there for her to write the letter. But it is important for you to know whether this witness is telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, or whether he is equivocating; whether he is saying he don't remember, when you know he does remember, and if you believe that he says he don't remember a fact, when he does remember it, that discredits his testimony utterly and thoroughly, and you are not permitted to give any credit to it. I read again—"From whose hands did you receive that letter? Answer—I think I received it from the hands of Elizabeth Tilton." There is a scrap torn off here from my extract, but the next answer he made after that was: "Question—Can you say you did not receive it from the hands of Theodore Tilton?" and he says, "I cannot say but I did receive it from the hands of Theodore Tilton."

Now, gentlemen, there is another fact in this connection to which I desire to call your attention, which goes to show the good faith or the honest purposes of Frank D. Moulton. You will remember that he tells you that he has been an intimate friend of Theodore Tilton from boyhood. He says that he learned on this night that his friend's wife had been debauched by Mr. Beecher, and he (Tilton) has consulted him in regard to that matter as his friend.

IS MOULTON A CONSPIRATOR WITH TILTON?

The question we are now considering is whether Moulton is a conspirator with Tilton against Henry Ward Beecher. Having been consulted by his most intimate friend, and having pledged him his friendship in this transaction, he goes down to Henry Ward Beecher and invites Mr. Beecher up to this interview; and he tells you, gentlemen, that before Mr. Beecher reached his house he pledged his friendship and fidelity to Henry Ward Beecher in this same matter. Now, that he was the sincere friend of Tilton you know; nobody will doubt it. Was he the friend of Henry Ward Beecher, and was he actuated by good faith when he made that promise? That is the only question that it is necessary for you to consider here in order to determine the character in which he is acting in this matter. If you believe that that assurance to Mr. Beecher was made in bad faith for the purpose of obtaining his confidence, better to enable them to consummate their scheme that they then had against him, that discredits the testimony of Francis D. Moulton, and makes him a conspirator with Theodore Tilton in this transaction. But more, gentlemen, he goes back to Henry Ward Beecher on the night of the 31st, and presents this letter of Mrs. Tilton, requesting its return, and obtains the retraction, and goes away. Now, he knew at that time that he obtained this retraction by presenting this letter of Mrs. Tilton, yet when this matter is first published by the Woodhulls, it is published by them in this way. They make Tilton say: "My friend took a pistol, went to Mr. Beecher, and demanded the letter of Mrs. Tilton under the pain of instant death." That was one of the most severe charges against Mr. Beecher in that article. In Tilton's statements, and in all of Moulton's statements, they have conveyed the idea in one form of language or another that Mr. Beecher was compelled in some way to surrender that retraction to them—that is, that they demanded it of him, and that he surrendered it, and the question which has influenced the public against Mr. Beecher more than any other one circumstance is the question how he came to surrender this retraction upon the demand of Moulton that night. They have always concealed the fact that they had Mrs. Tilton's letter, who had a right to demand its return, and they presented that to Mr. Beecher, and upon that induced him to surrender the retraction. That is the fact that has always been concealed by these men—never made public until it was forced out of them under these judicial proceedings. Has that concealment been made in good faith, or has it been one of the tricks of these parties, like the garbling of Mrs. Tilton's letters for the purpose of creating public opinion against Henry Ward Beecher? Why did not they publish the simple fact that they took the letter of Mrs. Tilton to Mr. Beecher, requesting the return of this retraction, and upon that he surrendered it? That would have been the simple truth, but that would not accomplish the object that they have had in view. The reason of that was asked Mr. Moulton on the witness stand. He was asked to explain that, and what does he say? He says that he had absolutely forgotten the existence of that paper—forgotten the existence of so important a paper as this. In the face of the Woodhull scandal, the existence of this paper had not occurred to him. I read again: "But you learned it some time, did not you? A.—Yes. Q.—You published it in one of your statements, did not you? A.—Yes. Q.—Did you then publish it in connection with the surrender of the retraction? A.—No, I did not." He is compelled to say he did not; and in the very publication which he makes, in which he puts this letter, he carries the idea that this retraction was surrendered by Beecher to him upon a demand, and he publishes this letter in an entirely different connection—twenty pages away from that statement he publishes this identical letter, and he publishes it for the purpose of telling a lie, and does tell a lie in connection with it. He publishes the letter and says: "I could not comply with Mrs. Tilton's request to return these letters to her that she might destroy them, because I had previously given my word to Henry Ward Beecher that I would carefully preserve them both." And yet, gentlemen, he had this letter in the morning, and he obtained that retraction in the evening, and obtained it upon the credit of that letter itself, and nothing else. Mr. Shearman—He said that he had pledged his word to Mr. Beecher to preserve those papers.

Mr. Tracy—He said that he had previously pledged his word to Mr. Beecher that he would preserve both those papers together and not destroy them. Previously! Why, he had not seen Henry Ward Beecher concerning this retraction until he had the letter of Mrs. Tilton in his pocket. The retraction was obtained on the night of the 30th, and he did not see Mr. Beecher again until the night of the 31st. He had this letter of Mrs. Tilton's in his pocket on the morning of the 31st, and took it with him to Mr. Beecher and read it to him, and yet for the purpose of concealing this fact, when he is compelled to publish every paper he had in his possession on the subject, he publishes the paper and then tells a lie about it by saying, "I could not comply with Mrs. Tilton's request, because before I had received this letter from her I had given to Henry Ward Beecher my word of honor that I would preserve both papers together."

The court then adjourned.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull, declining; No. 1 Spring, 89¢.; No. 2 do., 84c.@84¾c., spot; 84¾c., March; 85¾c., April; No. 3 do., 80¾c.; rejected, 76½c.@77c. Corn in good demand; Ns. 2 Mixed, 63¾c., spot; 63¾c., March; 64¾c. bid, April; rejected, 62¼c.@62¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 53c., spot; 53¾c., March. Rye quiet and weak. Barley dull, nominal. Seeds—Timothy quiet and weak at $2 40@$2 80; Clover, $5 50@$6 50 for medium. Flax, $1 95 for fair. Dressed Hogs opened firm, but closed dull; Light, $7 50; Heavy, $7 75@$7 80; Fancy, $8 12½. Pork active and higher at $18 spot or March; $18 40@$18 42½ April. Lard in fair demand, advanced, at $13 25, spot or March; $13 45, April. Whisky buoyant; unsettled; held at $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 48,000 bushels; Oats, 28,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 22,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels. At the afternoon call the board Grain was unchanged. Pork firmer at $18 45, April; $18 75, May. Lard firm at $13 47½, April.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Petroleum nominal; Refined, 14¼c. for early delivery; Crude, in bbls., 10c. Clover-seed sells to a fair extent at 9c.@10¼c. for Pennsylvania; 11c.@11¾c. for Western. Timothy and Flax-seed unchanged. Flour in active demand and very firm; receipts and stocks very light; sales of Wisconsin and Minnesota Family at $4 87½@$5 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$5 75; high grades, $6@$7 50. Wheat firm but quiet; Red, $1 20; Amber, $1 23; White, $1 30. Corn in active demand at 80c.@81c. for Yellow and Western Mixed. Oats command full figures; White, 68c.; Mixed, 65c.@66. Provisions in steady request. Pickled Hams, 11c.; Green Hams, 10c.; Shoulders, in salt, 7¾c.@7¼c. Dressed Hogs, 8¾c.@9c. Lard, 13¾c.@14¾c. Whisky, $1 10. Butter unchanged; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 36c.@37c.; do. Firsts, 33c.@34c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; do. Firsts, 24c.@27c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 25c.@27c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 13¾c.@17c. Eggs—Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware Fresh, 31c.@33c.; Western 30c.@32c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Flour quiet; sales, 400 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for Amber; $6 25@$6 75 for White; $4 75@$5 50 for Spring and Baker's. Wheat continues very dull; sales, one car No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 05. Corn inactive; new scarce; nominally 77c. for car on track; 78c. for new in store; 80c. for old in store. Oats retailing at 62c. for bagged; 60c. from wagons. Rye neglected. Barley inactive; dealers would sell at $1 for No. 3 Western; $1 25 for four-rowed State; $1 15@$1 20 for two-rowed State; $1 30@$1 35 for Canada. Seeds, in fair demand; Timothy, sales 600 bushels at $2 90@$3 10. Dressed Hogs quiet; sales, two cars Light Western, at $8 10. Mess Pork, about $19 25. Lard, $15. Highwines, nominal. Receipts—Flour, 2,900 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 30,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 Fall, $1 05½@$1 05¾; No. 3 do., $1 02½@$1 03. Corn easier at 63c.@63½c. Oats easier at 56½@57c. Barley dull; No. 2 Spring, $1 20@$1 22½. Rye flat. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork—More doing at $18 50, cash; $18 15 March. $18 37½ April, $19 July. Dry-salted Meats unchanged. Bacon unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard declining at 13¾c. Live Hogs firm for best grades; others weak; light to heavy Yorkers, $5 50@$6 50; Packing, $6 75@$7 50. Cattle steady; Native Oxen, $4 75; fair to good butchers', $@5 50; fair Native Feeders, $4 75. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,600 head.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Flour heavy; unchanged; demand quiet. Wheat steady; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 20@$1 21; No. 2 do., $1 17@$1 17½; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 13½; Pennsylvania Red, $1 19@$1 20; Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 20; do. Amber, $1 25; do. White, $1 10@$1 25. Corn firm; Southern White, 80c.@82c.; do. Yellow, 79c.; Western Mixed, 79½c.@80c. Oats quiet; Southern, 69c.@70c.; Western White, 67c.; Western Mixed, 65c. Rye firm at $1 04@$1 05. Hay dull and lower; Pennsylvania and Maryland, $17@$22. Provisions dull for round lots; fair order trade. Pork, $19@$19 50. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.@11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.@8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.@10½c. Hams, 14c. @15c. Lard, 13¾c.@14c. Butter dull. Eggs firm; good to fine Western, tubs and rolls, 22c.@28c. Petroleum strong at 74c.@75½c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 09@$1 10.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 25.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, 90½c.; No. 2, 85½c.; Michigan, 85¾c.; April, 86½c. Oats easier; No. 2, cash, nominally, 53½c.; May, 56c. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, in store, 63c. Rye quiet, nominal; No. 1, in store, $1. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 12½; No. 3 do., in store, $1. Provisions quiet, dull; Mess Pork, $18, cash; Prime do., $16; Extra Prime Pork, $13; Sweet Pickled Hams, 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Middles, 9¼c.@10c., loose; ¼c. higher for round firm; prime Steam Lard, 13¾c. Kettle, 13¾c. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Wheat, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels.

BOSTON, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet, steady. Sales of Western Superfine at $4 25@$4 50; Common Extras, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 25@$6 25; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 50@$8; Southern Flour quiet at $4 50@$8 for common Extras and choice Family; fancy Minnesota, $7@$8. Corn quiet at 87½c.@90c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats firm at 71c.@74c. Rye, 90c.@95c. Shorts, Fine Feed, and Middlings, $23@$24. Receipts—Flour, 3,876 bbls.; Corn, 17,200 bushels; Wheat, 17,600 bushels; Oats, 4,180 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; Red, $1 07@$1 10. Corn dull at 65c.@66c. Oats steady at 52c.@53c. Rye firm at $1 02. Barley dull. Butter dull. Clover-seed quiet at 11c.@11½c. Pork dull; nominally, $18 75. Lard dull; Steam offered at $13 30, March, no buyers; Kettle, 14c. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon hardly cured. Bacon dull, unchanged. Whisky firm at $1 07. Live Hogs dull, declining; Common, $6 15@$6 50; Fair to Medium, $6 65@$6 90; Good to Choice, $7@$7 50; bulk of sales at $6 90@$7 25; receipts, 2,000.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn firm at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 63c.@65c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork nominally $19 50@$20. Bulk Meats quiet and steady; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10c. and 10¾c. Bacon firm and steady; Shoulders, 8¾c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11¾c. Sugar-cured Hams firmer at 13c.@13½c. Lard quiet; prime steam, 13c.@13¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Keg, 15¾c.@15¾c. Whisky quiet, but firm at $1 07. Bagging quiet but firm at 12½c.@13c.

TOLEDO, Feb. 25.—Flour dull, unchanged. Wheat dull, declining; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 14¼; Extra White Michigan, $1 14¼; Amber Michigan, $1 06¾. Corn dull and declining; High Mixed, 67c.; April, 70c.; May, 72½c.; No. 2 Mixed, 67c. Oats dull and declining; No. 1, 59c.; No. 2 and Michigan, 57½c.; White, 59½c. Clover-seed, $6 25. Dressed Hogs, $7 75@$8. Receipts—7,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Flour steady and unchanged at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 70 for White Winter; $6 76 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17. Corn steady at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada, nominally $1 30. Corn-meal—$37 for Bolted, and $36 for Unbolted ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $26; Ship-stuffs, $27; Middlings, $30 ₱ ton. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 34c.

DETROIT, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat firm, in fair demand; Extra, $1 11¼; No. 1, $1 08¾; Amber $1 06¾. Corn quiet, unchanged. Oats quiet, unchanged. Clover-seed neglected; held at $6 25. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Corn.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 25.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm. Corn in fair demand and higher at 85c.@88c. Oats strong at 71c.@72c. Pork—Demand light; holders firm at $20 50. Lard quiet, unchanged. Bulk-meats quiet, unchanged. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¼c. and 11¾c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Nothing doing in Wheat. Rye quiet; sales of bag lots at the Susquehanna depot, 85c. Oats dull and unchanged. Corn quiet at 85c. for State and Western. Barley in fair request, but buyers look for further concessions. Malt steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Corn advancing for all kinds; selling at 92c.@95c.; dealers selling largely at 98c. Pork dull and declining at $19@$19 25. Cornmeal held at $4 25. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; sterling lower at $5 51. Gold, 114¼.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 25.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin steady at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 25 for Hard, $2 29 for Yellow Dip, $2 20 for Virgin. Tar quiet at $1 45.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 25.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

75 U. S. Express	58¼	600 Tol. & Wab	11¾		
1000 West. Union	73	300 do	11⅞		
1400 do	73⅛	700 do	12		
700 do	73⅛	100 do	11⅞		
1400 do	73⅛	100 do	11⅝		
1500 do	73⅛	200 do	11⅝		
900 do	73⅛	200 do	11⅝		
1900 do	73⅛	200 do	11⅝		
300 do	73⅛	500 do	11¾		
1100 Pacific Mail	33½	1500 do	11⅞		
1100 do	33⅝	100 do	11¾		
200 do	33¾	1000 do	11¾		
500 do	33¾	650 do	11¾		
700 do	33	100 do	11		
800 do	32⅞	1000 do	11⅝		
300 do	33	400 do	11⅝		
500 do	33⅛	500 do	11¼		
900 do	33¼	500 St. Paul	34⅜		
100 do	33¼	100 do	34⅜		
100 do	33¼	600 do	34⅜		
600 do	33¼	200 North-western	42⅝		
400 do	33⅛	500 do	42¾		
600 do	33	100 do	42⅝		
200 do	32⅞	700 do	42⅞		
400 do	32⅞	200 do	42¾		
600 Lake Shore	73⅜	300 do	42⅞		
100 do	73⅜	100 do	42¾		
100 do	73⅜	100 do	42⅝		
100 Ohio & Miss	26	500 do	42½		
800 do	26	500 do	42½		
1100 do	25⅞	100 Erie Railway	27⅞		
500 do	25⅞	300 do	27⅞		
900 do	25⅞	1500 Union Pacific	40¼		
100 do	26	1000 do	40¼		
100 do	25⅞	1600 do	40⅝		
200 do	25⅞	100 do	40⅝		
100 do	25⅞	1100 Pacific Mail	32⅝		
1200 do	32⅝				
300 do	32⅝				
800 do	32⅝				
1300 do	32⅝				
300 do	32⅝				
100 do	32⅝				
200 do	32⅝				
100 do	32⅝				
600 do	32⅝				
1000 do	32⅝				
100 do	32⅝				
100 do	32⅝				
100

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES—ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS—IMITATIONS—Mr. J. L. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETICS—MENAGERIE—MUSEUM—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

The fate of the tea and coffee duties appears to be settled. The Senate Committee on Finance are presented with the alternative of reporting the bill exactly as it reached them, and so rendering its passage into law hardly doubtful; or they may insert such vital amendments as the restoration of the tea and coffee duties, and the striking out of the ten per cent. duty on certain articles of foreign manufacture, and so render the prospects of passing the bill very doubtful indeed. The committee have had the benefit of the advice of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in regard to the operation of the bill. Though Mr. BRISTOW is known to favor the restoration of the duties on tea and coffee, he is decidedly more concerned about having some means provided for raising additional revenue than about the special methods selected for doing it. He and the Senate Committee are doubtless in accord on the advisability of doing nothing likely to defeat all prospect of strengthening the Treasury, and the majority in the Senate is very likely to share that view. Thus, the chances are decidedly in favor of the bill becoming law in the shape in which it left the House.

Half the regular session of the Legislature has expired, and it has not succeeded in doing anything likely to perpetuate its memory. This is probably doing better than the public expected—negative virtue being certainly preferable to positive vice. But it is too soon to persuade ourselves that the Legislature of 1875 will be described in history as having done little harm. A crop of minor jobs is being quietly matured against the close of the session. One of these was introduced yesterday in the shape of a bill providing for the legalizing of one of the old street contractors' claims, which furnish so large a proportion of the "floating debt" of this City. Whatever may be the merits of this particular claim, there is a strong presumption of fraud involved in an appeal to the Legislature to give validity to a debt which can get recognition neither in the Finance Department nor in the courts.

At last the work of constitution-making seems to be over in France. The Radicals have carried their point of definitely recognizing the Republic as the government of France, and the Conservatives have carried theirs by clothing the President with powers ample enough to enable him to terminate the Republic when he thinks it has outlived its usefulness. Of course, every year that the Republic succeeds in preserving order and facilitating the material progress of France, it will take a deeper hold upon the affections of the people, and be more difficult to dislodge, even by the enormous power confided to the Central Government. But, as an eminent French journalist puts the case, it should not be forgotten that a President "who can be chief of an army; who disposes directly of troops; who is named for seven years, and can be indefinitely re-elected; who has the right of dissolving the chamber on which his election depends; who is irresponsible, except in the event of high treason—such a President will be able the day he likes to trample on the Constitution, the law, and the Republic."

We print to-day a letter from our Washington correspondent analyzing some recent votes in the House on the question of subsidies in general and the Texas Pacific subsidy in particular. It gives the names of members who voted in favor of Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution against all subsidies whatever, and who followed up that vote by opposing the attempt to give TOM SCOTT'S bill a chance of being passed by a simple majority vote. The names of members who were absent when Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution came up, but who voted against the attempt to facilitate the passage of the Texas Pacific subsidy are also given. As a counterpart to these will be found the names of those who voted in favor of the general principle of subsidies and the special expediency of the one in question, as also the names of those who only voted for the consideration of TOM SCOTT'S scheme. Whatever may be the credit or blame attaching to these votes, there was at least no evasion about them. This is more than can be said of the gentlemen who voted in favor of Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution against all subsidies whatever, and then turned round and voted in favor of considering TOM SCOTT'S bill. It would be interesting to hear on what theory these votes can be justified.

On the details of the terrible disaster which occurred in the Duane street chapel yesterday evening, it is not necessary to dwell. They will be found fully described in our news columns, and to most people they will suggest the reflection that it is surprising the loss of life was not greater. Two questions arise in regard to the responsibility for this occurrence: Why should a brick wall, first warped by fire, then twisted by frost, and again weakened by thaw, have been left standing where it was certain to be blown over by the first moderate gale? and why should twelve hundred people have been locked into a church where the slightest panic was certain to be attended by a frantic rush more fatal than any possible cause of alarm? The first question must be answered by the Building Department, and there ought to be some means taken of fixing the blame for once on the Inspector, to whom it belongs. The second is for the church authorities to answer. To lock the main door of a crowded church, by way of avoiding the trouble of stationing a janitor there to keep off intruders, is surely a somewhat criminal form of negligence. There seems to be no doubt that more people were killed and injured in the mad rush for the side door than by the falling of a portion of the roof. Still, of course, the primary responsibility rests with those who allowed the brick wall to be left standing in a condition certain to lead to some fatal accident.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The Senate yesterday passed a measure which is intrinsically of very great importance, perhaps as much so as any that has come before Congress in many years. It was a bill regulating the manner in which the electoral vote for President and Vice President shall be counted. The provision of the Constitution upon this subject is curiously vague, and the points that are left by it unsettled have heretofore been determined by a simple joint rule of the two Houses, under which very grave uncertainties, complications, and even dangers might arise. The substantial portion of the Constitutional provision on the subject is in these words, to be found in the twelfth amendment to that instrument: "The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." This language leaves a number of questions wholly undecided. There may be two sets of electoral votes, each certified by the seal of the Governor of a State, there being two claimants for the office of Governor, as in Louisiana in 1872. There may be doubt as to whether the electors voted on the day set by law. There may be an excess in the number of electoral votes. The persons voted for as President and Vice President may both be citizens of the same State. Or they may be one or both of them natives of a foreign country. On all these questions the Constitution does not provide for a decision. In order to reach one if necessary Congress, ten years since, passed a "joint rule," regulating the counting of the Presidential vote. This assumed the power of Congress, acting by the concurrent voice of both Houses, to make a decision. It required that if any objection was raised to the counting of any vote, the Senate should withdraw, and each House should immediately and without debate, pass upon the objection. If it were sustained by either the House or the Senate, then it was to be thrown out. Under that rule, the vote was counted in 1868 and in 1872. But while this has worked so far without any serious disadvantage, it is obvious that very threatening dangers might arise under it. For instance, in the next Presidential election, the vote of Louisiana might be decisive of the contest. The House might object to the reception of the vote of that State, on the ground that KELLOGG, who would certify to it, was not the legal Governor. This objection would throw out the vote, and the election would then pass to the House of Representatives. The popular vote for the candidate voted for by Louisiana might be far greater than that for his opponent, and the majority in Louisiana itself might be equally clear and decisive. Yet under the operation of the joint rule now in force, a President would take his seat who would be the representative of only a minority of the people. Who can foretell what would be the result of such an occurrence? Or, on the other hand, the Senate equally might throw out a Democratic State, the want of which would leave the Republican candidate a majority of the electoral votes, so that the election could not go to the House, and yet a candidate might be seated, under the forms of law, who had not received a popular majority, whom the real majority might regard as illegally elected, and against whom might be arrayed the Governments of the greater number of the States. How can any one say with confidence how such a complication would end?

The bill which was passed by the Senate yesterday remedies some of the difficulties, and, we should say, so far as they can be foreseen, the most serious ones, arising under the existing rule. It exactly reverses the method of deciding questions coming up upon the counting of the vote, and requires that "no electoral vote or votes to which objections have been made shall be *rejected* except by the affirmative vote of the two Houses." It also provides that all electoral votes received by the President of the Senate shall be submitted to the Houses in joint convention, and that there shall be opportunity for debate in each House previous to the decision by it of any objection. It was pointed out during the debate that, as no vote could be thrown out, except by concurrent action, one House might accept one set of returns and the other another, and that two votes from the same State might thus be received. This was guarded against by an amendment, and the bill was passed. It was not regarded to any considerable extent as a party measure. Mr. THURMAN had previously supported it, though he was absent when the vote was taken, and Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, voted for it. Mr. SCHURZ was paired in favor of it. Messrs. CARPENTER, CONKLING, EDMUNDS, JONES, STEWART, and WINDOM voted against the bill. Its fate in the House is uncertain.

ANOTHER "RECONSTRUCTION" MEASURE.

From Wednesday night to last evening, the House of Representatives have been engaged in a wrangle over what is known as the "Caucus Force bill." The Democrats, under the leadership of Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, were determined that the bill should not be taken up. The Republicans, led by Gen. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, long and vainly attempted to bring the bill before the House. This measure was reported from the Select Committee on Alabama Affairs last week by Mr. COBURN, and is entitled, "A bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subversion of their authority, and to maintain the security of elections." Its provisions are stringent, and are chiefly directed against persons charged with attempting to overthrow any State Government, or interfering with the execution of law, or with elections or registration, or conspiring against the Government of the State. By the thirteenth section of the bill the President is authorized to suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus in any State or part of a State when, in his judgment, the public safety may demand such suspension. This bill was agreed upon in a Congressional caucus of the Republicans, though some members of the party in Congress were not present, and others are reported to have protested against it. The operation of the bill is absolutely unlimited as to time and territory. If it should be passed by this Congress, it could not be repealed by the next, unless the Republican majority in the Senate and the President of the United States should consent. Therefore, the Democratic minority of the present House are determined to prevent the further progress of the obnoxious measure.

The new rule lately adopted by the House was designed to cut off dilatory motions, and make sure the passage of any bill which the majority might agree upon. It was then provided that the rules might be suspended by vote of a majority of the House, and that only certain specified motions should be entertained by the Speaker. For more than twenty-four hours the Democrats succeeded in "filibustering" on the bill, so that when the House adjourned at 4:15 yesterday it had only just reached a point when the bill was at last before it. When the Democrats refuse to vote there appears to be no quorum present. The House cannot proceed without a quorum, and fifteen members, under the rules, can demand "a call of the House." This last process is a tedious one, involving frequent readings of the roll of members, pursuit of missing men, and various other time-wasting performances. When a call of the House is partly concluded, one of the minority moves that further proceedings under the call be dispensed with; this is agreed to, and as soon as another vote is precipitated it is found that the quorum is gone again. A new call is ordered, and the whole farce is gone over again *de novo*. It is the spectacle of a kitten chasing its tail. The bill was finally taken up just before the House adjourned yesterday, but there is nothing whatever to prevent the minority from beginning the same thing over again to-day, unless the Republicans manage to keep up a quorum without the Democrats. And there are four working days left to this Congress.

Gen. BUTLER, whose generalship in the last campaign with the Democratic majority was essentially a failure, is the special champion of the new bill. He leads in the present struggle; and last night he literally slept on the field of battle. With one eye on the enemy, we must suppose, he bivouacked in his chair, determined to fight it out on that line. With a deep conviction of the importance of his personal presence, he refused to quit the field for bodily refreshment, and publicly devoured his toast and oysters in the hall of the House. This exhibition of Spartan self-denial and constancy of purpose must have had a disheartening effect on the opposition, who probably went out and got their luncheon with the consciousness of weak men who saw no occasion for any national exhibition of heroism. As for the bill itself, it is one upon which Republicans are very decidedly divided. There has never been given to Congress or the country any reason for the enactment of such an extreme and almost revolutionary measure. Only in times of great extremity, and under the most pressing exigency, can the people be deprived of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Should this bill become a law, Congress would leave the country for nine months with the possibility of this great calamity hanging over it. Unless the committee which reported the Force bill have certain information concerning the condition of the South which has not been made public, there is no necessity whatever for its passage. Certainly, there is much other legislation which is of more immediate importance than that providing for the suppression of a rebellion next Summer, in States where no signs of any rebellion are perceptible. The Democrats, it is said, are divided between the fear of an extra session of Congress, and the desire to prevent the passage of the Force bill. They do not want to be compelled to show themselves in a Democratic House, and quarrel over the spoils of organization until next Autumn. Pending amendments to the bill are calculated to deprive it of its most objectionable features. Should these be adopted—especially that one striking out the obnoxious thirteenth section—it may be forced through Congress so shorn of its dangers as to be as mildly innocuous as the long-debated and emasculated Civil Rights bill.

THE DECLINE OF AMERICAN ORATORY.

Gen. TRACY'S opening of Mr. BEECHER'S case draws attention to a fact which cannot have escaped any observant critic of our time—that we are beginning to lose the art of public speaking. Not that we have too little of that somewhat windy commodity. The supply of speeches, or of performances so called, is quite large enough. It is in the quality of our speeches that we are losing; in which respect we are deteriorating both in the degree and in the means of excellence. Gen. TRACY'S opening speech, looked for by the public with great interest, proves to be another of those "statements" which this sad scandal has produced until the public are weary of them. As to its bearing upon the case, we have, of course, nothing to say. We regard it only as a forensic effort. Considered in that light, it has certainly the quality of novelty. For counsel to open or sum up a case from a manuscript is an almost unheard of mode of proceeding; and we must say that it is not well adapted to impress the jury, or to raise the reputation of the lawyer who adopts it. Argument upon law points, as they arise in the course of a trial, must, from the very nature of things, be *extempore;* and even in chambers, upon points prepared, the argument itself is, according to immemorial practice, unwritten, however carefully it has been prepared. And yet a purely legal argument, addressed, not to a jury but to a judge, might with much greater appropriateness and probability of producing effect, be written out and read from manuscript than the opening of a case in which the object in view is so to win the ear of the jury, and prepare their minds for the reception of the evidence, that it will produce upon them the greatest possible effect. The purpose is a moral one, and must be sought by moral means. The influence of man upon man, which is so great a part of what is called eloquence, and which is probably what DEMOSTHENES had in mind when he prescribed action as the great essential of oratory, here goes for much. Not even in summing up is there better opportunity or greater need of all the art and all the natural force of the orator.

If it were probable that Gen. TRACY'S example would be largely followed, we might say that the day of great jury lawyers and of forensic eloquence had passed. And, indeed, there seem to be indications that notwithstanding a speech-making propensity which has become proverbial, we are losing not only the graces of oratory but the faculty of public speaking, that is of such speaking as involves thinking while the speaker is on his legs. The greater part of the speaking in both houses of Congress—badinage, explanation, and filibustering apart—consists of the mere reading of manuscript, or at best the reciting of speeches carefully written out, and unless rumor is slanderous, written not always by the honorable gentlemen who deliver them. Now, this is not true parliamentary speaking, to say nothing of parliamentary eloquence. When an honorable gentleman rises in his place and asks the House that his speech, which he has not had the opportunity of delivering, may be printed in the *Congressional Record*, as if it had been delivered, it is very plain that the honorable gentleman was merely going to "speak a piece" painfully prepared by him or for him, and that his objective point was not the judgment of the House, but his own popularity in Buncombe. But it is of the very essence of parliamentary speaking that it shall be born of a present emergency, and adapted to the temper and present condition of mind of the body to which it is addressed. And in such speaking, of a very high quality, the annals of our legislative and other public bodies are rich, from the time of the agitation which preceded the Declaration of Independence, until within the memory of the present generation. PATRICK HENRY, WIRT, CALHOUN, HAYNE, CLAY, WEBSTER, and their contemporaries did not read the speeches which won them their reputations, and which made the attendance upon debate in our deliberative bodies the highest intellectual entertainment then to be enjoyed. Speaking in reply is the severest test of parliamentary capability. It demands readiness, the completest mastery of the faculties, memory included, and the ability of the speaker to put himself in direct sympathy with his audience. Yet some of the finest examples of American eloquence were of this kind. WEBSTER'S greatest speech was his reply to HAYNE, HAYNE'S speech being itself most admirable.

Public speaking of this kind would seem to be dying out among us, both in legislative bodies and, to a certain degree, in the court-room. This is not the case in other countries. We do not hear that the Deputies in Germany or in France read their speeches, and such a proceeding in the British Parliament is simply not permitted under the rules of either House. Nor do the Continental advocates or the London barristers come before juries with a roll of manuscript. Indeed, readiness of resource, quickness of thought, and a free flow of speech would seem to be prime qualifications in an advocate at the bar. The difference which is beginning to manifest itself between the lawyers and legislators of other countries and those of our own, in this respect, is worthy of remark, particularly so when we consider the well-deserved reputation of our orators in the last and the previous generation, and the great readiness of Americans to make a speech on all occasions. Practice, it would seem, does not make perfect in this respect. To what the deterioration in question is to be attributed it is too early in the course of our decline to say. We have not enough facts for generalization, not enough of well-discriminated symptoms for diagnosis. It probably is connected with the decay of the sentiment known as public spirit, with the disposition to treat all questions as matters of business, and with the presence of men of inferior moral tone and intellectual training in our legislative assemblies and in the legal profession. Whatever be the cause, the fact is undeniable, and the subject is one that might well engage the attention of some of our higher educational bodies.

HOMES FOR THE POOR.

An interesting debate occurred in the English House of Commons, on Feb. 8, upon a subject which is of deep interest to all civilized countries—the improvement of the dwellings of the working classes. Mr. CROSS, in behalf of the Government, presented a bill which would go far toward remedying the evils resulting from overcrowding in English large towns and cities. In his able speech advocating the bill, he indirectly showed how much has already been accomplished in this great reform. The "Peabody Fund" controls a capital of $3,000,000, entirely devoted to building improved dwellings for the poor. Two other societies have expended $1,500,000 each for similar objects; other associations have also accomplished much, so that thirty thousand of the poor of London are now housed in well-ventilated, healthy, and scientifically arranged buildings. The remarkable sanitary influence of these "model houses," is shown by the fact that the death-rate in the lowest districts of Manchester, Liverpool, and London will run up to sixty or seventy per thousand, and in one instance has attained the fearful maximum of seven hundred per thousand, while the death-rate in the "model lodging houses" is never over fifteen per thousand. The effect of these buildings in preserving the lives of young children is equally remarkable. Thus, in Liverpool, the annual rate of mortality of children under one year, amounts to thirty in one hundred living, while in the model houses it seldom amounts to eighteen. In one district of Manchester, out of a hundred deaths of persons of all ages, the deaths of children under five years reached the extraordinary rate of 49.7 or nearly one-half. Yet in these improved buildings they seldom reach the ratio of twenty.

Various cities of England have already had special acts passed to enable them to improve the poor quarters. Thus in Liverpool, under these acts, the corporation has demolished 503 houses, and improved 392 "courts," at an expense of $438,000. Edinburgh has also spent a large sum, and cleaned out some 1,400 houses. Many nests of crime were broken up, and the Police reported a falling off of the number of serious offenses from 670 to 570 in one year. At Glasgow about $9,000,000 was expended, but much of this has been returned to the corporation from the sale of the property which has been improved. The experience of all these cities has been that the breaking up of these fever-nests and dens of crime produced no hardship to the poor people who were turned out. They always found quarters elsewhere, and many were induced to transfer themselves to the country. It often happened, too, that where improved buildings were erected, more people were accommodated over a given space of ground, but under much better sanitary conditions, so that the same district could accommodate as many poor as before the improvements, and yet save forty or fifty lives among every thousand of the inhabitants.

The new law which is proposed in the English Parliament allows the corporations of the large cities to break up poor quarters, open streets, demolish houses which have become infected with fever, and make various improvements which have sanitary objects. The Secretary of State himself will have the power of urging the "order" necessary through the House of Commons, so as to save the Town Councils much expense. The cost of the improvements will, of course, be laid upon the tax-payers. It is not proposed, however, that the Town Councils should at once build "model lodging-houses," but that they should endeavor to entice the floating capital of the country to investments in these improvements. In case, however, the land is left to run to waste, the local authority has the power to build, in special cases, with the consent of the Secretary of State.

This law, as it will be seen, gives the Common Councils of cities, in connection with the Central Government, the right to promote the interest of the city and of the poor, by erecting better dwellings. It is one of the many instances in which the Central Government of England is seeking to remedy the frightful evils resulting from the unequal distribution of property in the country. The true defense, however, of this legislation is that it is in the interest of the public health.

There can be no question that in American cities, and especially in New-York, the greatest source of disease and the most prolific cause of crime is the condition of the dwellings of the poor. When shall we have legislation here which shall begin the remedy of these great evils?

MASQUERADES.

It is now more than three hundred and fifty years since the fashion of public masked balls was first introduced into Italy and England. The people of those countries were rather slow in accepting it. Under HENRY VIII. there were masquerades in English society, and critics who cried out against them were not wanting. It was remarked then, as it has been often enough since, that people who were disguised as demons or satyrs were apt, perhaps unconsciously, to take on the attributes of the fabled beings under whose forms they concealed their identity. The Regent Duke of Orleans did not succeed in introducing these "fancy public balls" to the people of Paris without incurring much severe criticism and opposition, and the more sober-minded and decent French folk have always frowned upon the institution around which has gathered so much of the mad gayety and reckless enjoyment of the dwellers in the capital. The opera-balls during the carnival season in Paris have fallen almost entirely into decay, not merely because they have degenerated from their original splendor since the fall of the Empire, but because they had become the rendezvous of so many scandalous people, and the scenes of such astonishing orgies, that reputable persons would no longer contribute, even indirectly, to their support by paying admission fees to them. The best organized Police force in the world, and the most rigid regulations with regard to costumes, were of small avail. Not even the bewitching music of the united orchestras of STRAUSS and ARBAN could save these spectacles from taint. They lost their proud reputation, and were remanded to the lower circles of dissipation. Paris confessed that it was impossible to keep public masked balls from taking too much license, and there was, at one time, serious thought of ordering their discontinuance.

There are numerous laws in force in several States in this country forbidding public masked assemblies, and their occasional enforcement shows that they have not yet been entirely forgotten. As there is no form of public ball which affords better opportunities for a display of fine taste in rich costumes and artistic arrangement of colors, so also there is none which gives more chance for misconduct. When the respectability of a masked ball is thoroughly guaranteed by the character of the people engaged in it, or when it is a part of the observance of some national festival, or is for some worthy purpose, it would be in the highest degree illiberal for the legal authorities to interfere with it, even though the law permits them to do so. There is no reason why a masquerade where the number of guests is limited, and tickets are issued to none but persons of unquestioned respectability, should not be a perfectly innocent and legitimate form of amusement. But interference with any ball confessedly open to all sorts of people, and whose unrestrained publicity and unquestioning license, continued from year to year, make it a scandal, is certainly a duty. The Police should be required, however, to exercise the utmost discrimination in performing this duty.

The origin of the various forms of masquerade practiced in all countries to-day can doubtless be traced back to the "Mysteries," miracle plays, and religious processions of the Middle Ages. Masks were much worn then in public ceremonials of high moral character, and the idea of gayety was hardly associated with them until the splendors of immoral courts where masquerades were permitted had deadened the people's sense of reverence for the custom. It would probably have been somewhat difficult for the spectators at a masked ball in Versailles, under Louis XIV., to have traced much resemblance between it and the "miracle play" of Louis XI.'s time, which VICTOR HUGO has so well described for us in the opening chapters of *Notre Dame*. The Italian opera, in the early stages of its growth at home and in France, did much to promote the custom of masquerading, which it introduced liberally in the ballet. The sport evidently needs limitation, and our law-makers of a previous generation were by no means unwise in devoting some attention to its regulation.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE SQUAN VILLAGE RAILROAD CHARTER—THE BILLS REORGANIZING THE HUDSON COUNTY FREEHOLDERS—A BILL AGAINST KIDNAPPING—BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

The charter for the Squan Village Railroad passed the Senate yesterday with very slight opposition, and is now in the hands of the Governor for approval or disapproval. It is now stated that both the New-Jersey Central and the New-York and Long Branch Roads refused to take any part in the fight on behalf of the New-Egypt extension, and that the Long Branch Road deferred the negotiations with the New-Egypt men till the fight against the Pennsylvania had been decided. The owners of the road negotiated at one time with the latter-named road for a sale or lease of their franchises, but the Pennsylvania Company deemed their demands extravagant, and refused to accede to them. It was then that application was made to the Long Branch Road for help, and the negotiations were pending when the fight postponed them. The projectors of the new road are hopeful that the Governor will sign the charter. The opponents are equally confident that he will not. The charter was passed by a vote of 38 to 15 in the House, and it is likely that it is strong enough to override the veto.

The Committee on Corporations to-day reported the Catholic Protectory bill with several amendments. These amendments cut off Justices of the Peace and other petty magistrates from committing children to the projected institution, and leave the power of commitment only with the courts of record and judges empowered to commit to the Reform School of the State. All of section 13, which provides that the State shall pay the Protectory for the board, care, and education of the children committed to it, was stricken out.

A struggle over the bill reorganizing the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders was witnessed in the House at both sessions to-day. Carey's bill, fixing the number of Freeholders at sixteen members, was called up on its second reading, and Mr. Carscallen proposed an amendment, making it a misdemeanor, punishable with fine and imprisonment for the members to spend any of the money of the State for liquors, cigars, &c. The amendment was adopted and Mr. Carey had the bill recommitted. The committee reported it in the afternoon and it was called up again. An effort was made to reduce the number of Freeholders to nine, so as to make it conform to the bill which has passed the Senate, and to pass the amendment adopted in the morning, but both amendments were defeated. The bill as reported by the committee was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and it seems likely to pass the House. The Senate having already committed itself to Mr. Abbett's bill, which is much more matured, will hardly pass the House bill; nor will the House, for the same reason, pass the Senate bill. The result will be that no reorganization at all will be effected, and the control of county affairs will, as heretofore, remain in the hands of a board which has twice been presented for irregularity and fraud by the Grand Jury. Abbett's bill was reported later in the evening, but was not acted upon.

Assemblyman Van Cleef, of Middlesex, offered a bill prescribing a penalty of twenty years' imprisonment for the kidnapping of children from the highways of the State. There is at present no law against kidnapping on the statute books, and the abductors of Charlie Ross, had they been captured here, must have gone free from punishment for their great crime.

The Special Committee on Salaries to-day reported a bill fixing the pay of the Clerk at $2,250; Assistant Clerk, $1,250; Engrossing Clerk, $2,000; Journal Clerk, $1,250, and of the Sergeants at Arms at $850.

A bill was submitted, providing for a just rule of taxation of the Erie Railway Company. It appoints a commission to ascertain and make a valuation of the property of the New-York and Erie Railway, and to fix the amount of taxes which should be assessed on said road.

Mr. Fitzgerald's bill, repealing the Local Option bill provided for Montclair, in Essex County, two years ago, passed the House.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session of the House Mr. Fitzgerald, of Essex, introduced a bill providing for the election of but one member to the County Board of Freeholders from each ward and township in the county. The board at present consists of two members.

The bill for the organization of the New-Jersey Riflemen's Association was reported, with an amendment, giving the National Guard the right to use the grounds.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS BOCK'S CONCERT.

In spite of the stormy weather Miss Anna Bock's concert, given at Steinway Hall last evening, was quite largely attended. Miss Bock's public performance last year revealed her as a pianist of remarkable gifts and skill, and, under the continued direction of Prof. Von Inten, she appears to have since made considerable progress toward the perfection as a pianist which mental and physical growth and the influence of great artists abroad will, it is hoped, enable her to attain. In point of technique Miss Bock has hardly anything to learn. No playing could be more vigorous or precise, and no victories over mechanical difficulties appear likely to be won with greater facility. Tone is more a matter of feeling than of touch; that is to say, no particular manner of striking the keys can, in our judgment, by mere contact of flesh and ivory produce the sound which a Rubinstein can evoke; and expression is altogether the fruit of a sensibility which is susceptible of vast development if it is ever possessed by the young, and of the experience which only comes with age. But the player who is so fortunate as to have mastered as a child the mechanism of an art of which few middle-aged artists acquire equal control has every chance, we should say, of winning the highest honors; and therefore it is that Miss Bock departs for Europe with cheering prophecies from all persons interested in music. Yesterday's entertainment, as mentioned above, attracted a numerous audience, and afforded convincing proof of her rare promise. Her happiest effort was Weber's sonata in A flat, a work of decided importance, the very reverse of easy, and uncommonly brilliant, and her reading of its four movements was characterized by particular intelligence, by special cleanness of touch and rapidity of execution, and by an endurance to which there seems to be no limit. The "Andante Spianato" prefacing Chopin's polonaise in E flat was rather wanting in the calm and sustained eloquence its title implies, but the polonaise was satisfactory, and the final piece in the programme—Liszt's "Tarantelle di Bravura"—is to be referred to as another remarkable effort in respect of obstacles overcome. In the opening composition, Schumann's E flat quintet, Miss Bock's delivery of the scherzo was a marvelous instance of combined speed and clearness. The interpretation of this fine composition, which is full of poetical and melodious thoughts, and admirably distributed between the piano, two violins, a viola, and a 'cello, did not, however, meet our hopes, the exactions of chamber music being too numerous to allow it to be taken up once in a while by orchestral musicians, however skilled these gentlemen may be. Miss Bock, who was, of course, warmly and deservedly applauded after each appearance, had the co-operation of Miss Rosburgh, Mr. Mollenhauer, and Mr. Bergner as soloists. Miss Rosburgh's pleasant, high, and flexible voice may eventually enable her to become a first-rate bravura-songstress; at present her *legato* is far from smooth, her Italian pronunciation is distressing, and, naturally enough—for the lady is quite young—she needs freedom of style. Miss Rosburgh sang "Prendi per me" from "L'Elisire" and Rode's "Variations." Mr. Mollenhauer rendered with a firm bow and a good deal of charm a fantasy of his own and was enthusiastically recalled, and Mr. Bergner performed neatly Wieniawski's "Légende," which unfortunately loses its variety when assigned to the 'cello, and the effect of which was additionally impaired last night by the executant dragging the time of the allegro and not putting on the "mute" as directed in the repetition of the first theme at the conclusion.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Democrat, and never voted anything but a Democratic ticket in my life; nevertheless, on the present subject I have to ask a hearing through your paper, for. I regret to say, I do not know a Democratic paper independent enough to tell both sides of a political story. I know your space is valuable, and will occupy as little of it as possible. I only wish to present what I believe to be the views of every respectable Democrat on the question of the removal of the Fire Commissioners. Certainly, if any department should be carefully guarded it is the one on which our safety so much depends, and under no circumstance should its efficiency be interfered with to make room for needy politicians. Now, I know nothing about the political status of the rank and file of the present Fire Department, but I do know that it is the best Fire Department in the world; and I do believe that it is largely owing to the unceasing labors of President Perley and his associates that it has reached this state of perfection. Through a period of great financial depression and a Winter of unusual severity we have been entirely exempt from any great fires, not that attempts have been few, but because the department has been forever on the alert for our protection. I do not believe that any city in the world can show a record of a similar number of fires and so small a percentage of loss. As for the charge of extravagance made against the Commission, it is amply refuted by the fact that to cover a much larger territory they have expended much less money than their predecessors. As for the members of the department being "ruffians," as Mayor Wickham designates them, (I think he must have been dreaming of the good old volunteer days, when he led a company himself, and was not quite so much out of his depth as he is at present,) I would simply ask any citizen to visit the various stations at any hour of the day or night and he will find the houses and engines bright, clean, and attractive, the men orderly, respectful, and courteous, and ready instantaneously at the sound of the gong to risk life in protecting his property from destruction. If these men are "ruffians," I can only wish we had more of them. As Mayor Wickham has betrayed good government in removing the Fire Commissioners, our only hope now rests with Gov. Tilden. He will earn the lasting thanks of every good citizen, without distinction of party, by continuing these tried and trusted public servants in office.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1875.

THE QUESTION OF LANDING CABLES ON CANADIAN SHORES.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 25.—In the Committee on Railways, Canals, and Telegraphs the bill on the Marine Electric Telegraph came up for consideration. The clauses were passed to the 14th, which affects the existing companies. Lord William Hay, as the Director of the Anglo-American, addressed the committee at some length. He explained how seriously the proposed legislation would affect their interests, and maintained that the company had a legal, moral, and equitable right to land their cables in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Mackenzie said that a Newfoundland monopoly gave the company no right to extend its cable to Cape Breton. Privileges that were conferred upon an original company did not apply to more than one-twentieth part of the present capital of $7,000,000 of the company. The $7,000,000 was the aggregate capital of a combined company, who had no claim or interest in the monopoly. The fact was that the company would only be considered as squatters when they had no legal or equitable claim over any part of the course, except in Prince Edward Island. He contended, too, that no mere prescriptive right could give the company exemption from the municipal powers exercised by the Government. The dispatch of the Colonial Secretary of 18th of January, 1858, stated the reasons for disallowing the act giving the company a monopoly in Nova Scotia to be because her Majesty's Government considered it highly inexpedient, both for the interests of the Province and the Empire, to grant such exclusive privileges. The British Government, therefore, held the same views in regard to the monopoly as did the Dominion Government. As to the legal rights of the company, none existed. A mere agreement with the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company did not entitle them to a monopoly of landing cables in Nova Scotia. All that the Government asked in the bill was to put an end to a monopoly of twenty years, caused by the act of another colony. The real point of contention was this, that because the company had a monopoly for twenty years, a monopoly now terminable if the Nova Scotia Government wished it, they therefore should be allowed to keep it. In other words, were the company to be allowed to retain their monopoly when they had received no legislative sanction? It the company objected strongly to the proviso to the clause, it might be struck out; but it was inserted to protect them.

After a protracted discussion, the question as to the existence of legal rights was referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Sir John A. Macdonald and Messrs. Blake, Mousseau, Moss, and Fournier.

The

KILLED AT PRAYER.

FIVE PERSONS DEAD AND TWENTY-SIX WOUNDED.

THE ROOF OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH CRUSHED BY A FALLING WALL—SAD ENDING OF A LENTEN SERVICE—1,200 PEOPLE IN THE BUILDING—A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE TO ESCAPE—SCENES OF LIFE AND DEATH—EXCITEMENT AT PARK HOSPITAL—CAUSE OF THE DISASTER.

In the midst of the storm last evening, a terrible calamity occurred at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, caused by the fall of a portion of the wall of the adjoining building on the roof of the church, crushing it in and killing and wounding a large number of people. The catastrophe occurred while the Lenten services were being conducted, and while the church was crowded with worshipers. During the Lenten season St. Andrew's Church, which is situated in the midst of a very populous parish, is open for divine service on every Thursday evening. Last evening the usual services took place, and the church contained a congregation of upward of 1,200 people. The majority were women and children. All the pews on the floor of the church were filled, and every seat in the galleries was occupied by the worshipers, and numbers of the devout attendants who failed to obtain seats were standing in the main and side aisles. The services were conducted by Rev. Father Michael Curran, Pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Father Flynn, the Assistant Pastor, and Father Carroll, of St. Stephen's Church in East Twenty-eighth street. The first portion of the service had been concluded, and Father Carroll was preaching a sermon, when the accident occurred. Father Curran was seated within the altar railing on the left of the preacher, and Father Flynn was seated on his right.

THE FIRST WARNING OF DISASTER.

The voice of the young priest was resounding through the church, undisturbed except by the violent gusts of wind which swept around the edifice and the noise of the rain-drops on the roof, when suddenly a low, rumbling sound, unusual in its character, and premonitory of some coming disaster, was distinctly heard. The preacher, startled by the strange sound, paused in the middle of a word, and the congregation listened attentively for an explanation. Their suspense was but momentary, for ere a second of time had elapsed a portion of the northeast corner of the roof came crashing in, burying those of the audience seated in the gallery under a great mass of bricks, plaster, and other rubbish. The congregation at once became greatly alarmed. They sprang to their feet, and with one accord made a rush for the doors and windows in their terror. Father Curran sprang forward and endeavored to still the panic which naturally ensued. He begged and implored them to keep their seats, assuring them that there was no danger if they would but remain calm. In his efforts to quell the dreadful panic which prevailed he was ably seconded by Fathers Flynn and Carroll.

Roundsman Muldoon, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, who happened to be in the church at the time, sprang into the centre aisle and in a loud voice called out that there was no danger, but to no effect. The entreaties of the priests had no effect, and the fear-stricken people would not listen to the voice of the policeman.

A PANIC IN THE BUILDING.

They rushed headlong for the doors, men, women, and children struggling in the greatest terror to gain exit from the building. Unfortunately, the main doors of the church on Duane street were closed and locked, and only one of the side doors, that on the side of the building nearest to Chatham street, was open. This doorway is not over six or seven feet wide, and toward this means of exit the rush of the terror-stricken multitude tended. Leading from the eastern gallery of the church to this doorway is a steep and narrow wooden stairway, and as the accident occurred on the eastern gallery, the people who made for this stairway were even more panic-stricken than those in the main body of the edifice. It was soon choked up, and the two streams of people, those coming from the body of the church and those rushing from the gallery, met at the foot of the stairs, and a complete blockade resulted. A dense mass of humanity filled the narrow space to the open air, and a battle for life ensued. The weak, as was to be expected, had to give way to the strong, and several women and children who were in the middle of the crowd fell at the foot of the stairs, and were crushed and trampled upon by those behind in their efforts to save themselves.

It was at this point, and during this fierce contest for life, that the majority of the killed and wounded received their injuries. A great many who were seated in that portion of the church near the altar rushed toward a door leading from behind the altar to the basement of the church, and thence to City Hall place. This means of exit is used only by the clergy and those employed about the church, and consists also of a steep and narrow stairway, and this was soon choked up by the fleeing crowd. One man almost crazed by fear, seized a heavy iron poor-box, and flung it through a window at the head of the stairway, smashing the large pane of glass to atoms. He then leaped through the aperture thus formed into the street and fell on his knees on the sidewalk. He did not appear to be injured, but ran down City Hall place toward Pearl street well nigh mad with fright. A large number of persons followed his example, and made their escape through this window.

THE SCENES OUTSIDE.

While this terrible scene was going on inside the church, the sexton and Mr. Ross, one of the ushers, who had possession of the front doors, made their way through the side entrance into the street, ran round to Duane street, and opened the front doors. Patrolman Timothy Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, who was on post near the church, heard the crash of the falling walls, and, learning the cause, at once gave a succession of alarm-raps, which brought to the scene of the catastrophe Roundsmen Doane and Curley and a number of policemen from the adjoining posts. These officers immediately set to work to rescue the people from the building, passing them out of the edifice as quickly as possible. In this they had considerable difficulty, for although everybody was struggling to get out, yet some of them were so demented by their fears that the officers were actually compelled to drag them out into the street. Roundsman Doane dispatched an officer to the quarters of Engine Company No. 7, in Chambers street, near Centre, and also to the Franklin Street Police Station for assistance. An alarm was sent out from the fire telegraph box in front of the engine-house, and the Second Battalion of the Fire Department, consisting of Engine Companies Nos. 7, 31, 12, 4, and 29, and Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 1, 8, and 10, quickly responded. Under the direction of Chief Hugh Bonner, the firemen went to the aid of the Police in getting the people and removing the injured. Capt. Lowery and Sergt. Loonie, of the Sixth Precinct, with the reserve platoon were also soon at the scene of the catastrophe. After the excited people had all left the church the Police and firemen, the former under Capt. Lowery, and the latter under Chief Engineer Shay, proceeded to remove the injured with all expedition possible. At the foot of the stairway leading from the gallery an old lady and two boys were found.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED

The woman was dead, one of the boys was insensible, and the other lad appeared to be seriously injured. They were removed to the sitting-room on the ground floor of Sweeney's Hotel. The injured were found scattered all along this fatal stairway, and on the gallery immediately beneath the place where the roof was crushed in.

Those of the wounded who were able to walk were immediately taken to Park Hospital, while those who were dangerously injured were carried by the Police and firemen into Sweeney's Hotel. Drs. Ramon Amabile, C. E. Denhard, and C. A. Becker, the latter the Ambulance Surgeon from Park Hospital, were promptly on hand, and were busy for a long time attending to the injuries of those of the wounded who required attention before being conveyed to the hospital.

After all the injured had been removed, search was made for those who had been killed outright, and four dead bodies—those of three women and one man—were found. They were carried into the hotel and laid out, as decently as possible under the circumstances, on the floor of the sitting-room, to await identification. The relatives and friends of those who were known to have been in attendance at the church and had not returned to their homes soon learned the sad tidings and gathered in great numbers at the hotel to see if their missing relatives were among the dead. The first body identified was that of Rose McGlynn, aged forty, who lived at No. 13 Vandewater street. She was identified by her sister, a gray-haired woman, who had rushed through the storm from her home bareheaded, and without any shawl or cloak to protect her from the pelting rain. When she caught sight of the ghastly features of her sister she sank down on her knees beside the corpse, kissed the cold lips again and again, and broke forth into loud lamentations. It was with difficulty that she could be removed from the side of her dead sister. Soon after this sorrowing woman had taken her departure, a bareheaded man, evidently laboring under great excitement, and accompanied by two young girls, his daughters, who had also come bareheaded through the storm, came in and said that he was looking for his wife. She had left home to attend church, and hearing of the accident he had come in search of her. He and his children were allowed to see the dead bodies stretched on the floor, and in a moment after the wails and shrieks of the girls testified that they had found their mother cold in death. The young man and young woman who were found dead in the church were also identified by their near relatives. The scene presented as each body was recognized was sad in the extreme. After the bodies had been recognized they were removed to the police station in Franklin street to await the action of the Coroner. In addition to the four deceased alluded to above, it was learned that Thomas Feeney, a lad nine years of age, was trampled to death on the stairs, and his body was taken to his parents' residence, No. 19 City Hall place, by some friends who recognized the corpse.

LIST OF THE KILLED.

The following is a correct list of the killed:

Rose Ann McGlynn, aged fifty, of No. 13 Vandewater street.

Michael McCarthy, aged twenty, of No. 42 Park street.

Mary A. Connors, aged twenty-five, of No. 37 Park street.

Catharine McGinniss, aged fifty, of No. 22 City Hall place.

Thomas Feeney, aged nine, of No. 19 City Hall place.

AT THE PARK HOSPITAL.

The scene at the Park Hospital will long be remembered by those who witnessed it. The news of the sad disaster spread like wildfire, and soon the hospital was besieged with an excited crowd, all looking for some relative or friend whom they supposed was in the church. As each of the victims was carried into the hospital a rush was made by the crowd to learn who it was. Capt. Leary and his officers were on hand, and did all they could to satisfy the multitude. Inside the hospital Drs. Hull, Getman, Smith, and Amabile worked well and earnestly in bandaging the wounds of the patients as they were brought in. A pitiable scene occurred around the death-bed of Mary Jane Martin, aged sixteen, residing at No. 49 Rose street with her family. Her father, mother, sisters, and brothers assembled around the bed, and a sorrowful family gathering it was.

A sad case was also that of Patrick Lavelle, of No. 22 City Hall place, whose back was broken. There is no hope whatever of his recovery, and his death is but a question of time. He appeared to realize his situation, but bore up manfully, and said he would make the best of it anyhow. Several friends called, and cheered him up. He was in the church at the time of the accident with his mother, Elizabeth Lavelle, and a report was brought to the hospital that she was killed, but it was, of course, kept from her suffering son.

A poor little waif, whom nobody knew, and who was brought in insensible, attracted much attention. No friends called to see him or identify him, and he lay speechless and dying on his couch. His right arm is broken, and his skull is badly fractured. He cannot recover.

The greatest efforts had to be made to keep quiet the many women who were admitted to see their friends.

THE WOUNDED IN THE HOSPITAL.

The following is a list of the wounded brought to the Park Hospital for treatment, and their injuries:

Mary Jane Martin, aged sixteen, of No. 49 Rose street, fracture of skull and internal injuries; probably fatal.

Patrick Lavelle, aged twenty-five, of No. 22 City Hall place, back broken; cannot recover.

Unknown boy, insensible; compound fracture of skull, and arm broken; injuries fatal.

Edward Condon, aged thirty-seven, of No. 90 Bayard street, scalp wound; not dangerous.

Ellen Kelly, of No. 290 Front street, long scalp wound and bruises.

Charles Levitt, aged sixty-two, of No. 33 Chambers street, bruises on head and all over body; not dangerous.

James Ring, aged seventeen, of No. 25 Cherry street, slight bruises.

Maggie Tippins, of No. 494 Pearl street, injured about the head and arms; not considered very serious.

James Quinn, of No. 34 City Hall square, badly hurt on the head, and supposed to be internally injured.

Mary Kehoe, aged fifty, corner of Cedar and Washington streets, badly bruised all over the body.

Ellen Kavanagh, aged sixty-eight, of No. 55 Roosevelt street, cut on head and left arm badly injured.

Thomas Donovan, of No. 75 Madison street, scalp wound, concussion feared.

P. Cunningham, of No. 12 Greenwich street, wound on the left side of parietal bone, not very dangerous.

Jeremiah Griffin, aged fifteen, of No. 18 Oak street, supposed to be injured internally, suffering from severe shock.

Martha Muller, of No. 31 Park street, much frightened, but no injuries; sent home.

Mary Dempsey, of No. 18 Mott street, shock, slight injuries; sent home.

Denis Haley, aged thirteen, of No. 328 Water street, severe wounds on head and face.

Nellie Kelly, aged twenty-one, of No. 290 Front street, scalp wound one and three-fourth inches long but not very dangerous.

Lizzie Friel, of No. 76 Frankfort street, wound of lip and hemorrhage of the lungs.

Patrick Fay, aged fifteen, residence not known, injured internally.

Katie Hatton, of No. 15 Jacob street, badly bruised about the head, and supposed to be dangerously injured internally.

Michael Splain, of No. 29 Roosevelt street, scalp wound and right arm broken.

Elizabeth Farley, aged twenty-two, of No. 28 Greenwich street, severe wounds all over the body through being trampled on by the crowd.

Mary Neelan, aged sixteen, of No. 101 Hudson street, slightly injured, suffering from shock; was taken home.

Mary Connolly, of No. 123 Roosevelt street, injured slightly; able to go home.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The terrible calamity chronicled above was caused by the falling of a portion of the wall of the adjoining building upon the roof of the church. About the middle of January last the four-story building, No. 25 Duane street, immediately adjoining the church on the east side, which is owned by James M. Shaw & Co., and was occupied by them as a crockery warehouse, was completely gutted by fire. The iron front and the side walls of the building remained standing and were believed to be secure. For some weeks past carpenters have been employed in rebuilding the interior of the structure, putting in the beams, &c. A portion of the west side wall of this building fell onto the roof of the church and crushed it in. It is supposed that the wall, weakened by the fire, had become thoroughly impregnated with frost during the recent cold weather. The heavy rain of yesterday, together with the warmth of the weather, drove the frost out of the wall and still further weakened it, so that it was unable to resist the gale which sprang up so suddenly last evening, and succumbed to the first violent gust of wind. This is at present the only apparent cause of the accident, but the matter will of course be subjected to the most searching investigation. The rebuilding of the Duane street structure was proceeding under the supervision of the Department of Buildings, and this department will be held strictly accountable if the terrible accident was caused by the neglect of the Superintendent of the Building Department or of any of his subordinates. The church building is damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars. A section of the roof, about fifty feet in length, is completely stove in, and the furniture and fittings in the immediate vicinity were badly broken and disfigured by the falling debris. Fortunately the gallery was supported by heavy beams and bore the weight of the rubbish from the roof and the sudden rush of the people along its entire length without any symptoms of weakness. Had the gallery given way a much more terrible loss of life must have resulted. The church after the accident presented a singular appearance. On the floor, in the pews, and along the aisles were scattered hats, coats, shawls and umbrellas abandoned by the late occupants of the pews in their flight from the church. In many of the pews were found prayer-books, dropped by the worshippers in their race for life, while in one of the passageways one of the attendants of the church had gathered up in a pile overcoats, umbrellas, and hats of all descriptions.

PROMPT ACTION OF THE POLICE.

The first intimation of the unfortunate accident was received at Police Headquarters at 8:25 P. M. in the following telegram:

"*To Centre Office, from Sixth Precinct, 8:25 P. M.:*

St. Andrew's church has just fallen, and a number of people killed and wounded."

Inspector McDermott, on receiving this despatch, proceeded to the scene of the catastrophe, and took charge of the police until until the arrival of Superintendent Walling. Police Commissioner Voorhis was also on the scene. The reserve platoons of the First, Second, Third, Fourtth, and Fifth Precincts were telegraphed for, and so soon as they arrived, a cordon of men was formed around the church, extending from Centre to Chatham Street, and kept the great crowd of people who had been attracted to the scene at a respectful distance. Chief Engineer Shay finding that the remainder of the wall was in a very dangerous condition, and overhung a tenement-house on City Hall place, consulted with Superintendent Walling, and it was deemed prudent to remove all the inmates from the tenement-house, as it was feared that the wall might fall and cause another catastrophe. After the tenants had all been removed a guard of Police was placed at the house and around the church, with orders to permit no person to enter either building. Chief Shay gave orders for Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 to proceed at daylight this morning to tear down the portion of the wall that was in a dangerous condition.

Coroner Eickhoff called at the Sixth Precinct Station-house at a late hour last night, and gave permission to have the bodies removed to residences of their friends. Most of the bodies were immediately taken in charge and carried away.

STATEMENT OF FATHER CURRAN.

Rev. Father Curran, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church, last evening made a statement to a TIMES reporter in relation to the sad disaster which occurred in the church of which he has charge. The reverend Father was very much excited, and appeared to feel deeply the unfortunate accident, although he had done all that man could do to prevent the loss of life which occurred. He stated that he was seated in a chair inside the altar railing on the east side of the church very near the spot where the roof was crushed in. The first premonition of the catastrophe was a rumbling noise which was immediately followed by the noise of the roof falling in. Apprehending that the greatest danger was from a panic, Father Curran at once sprang forward and called upon his parishioners to stand firm, that there was no danger. But it was of no avail. The congregation became immediately panic-stricken, and rushed for the doors and windows. Noticing Roundsman Muldoon, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in a pew about the centre of the church, Father Curren called on him to assist him in quelling the panic, but all their efforts were futile. The people fled like sheep, and there was no human possibility of preventing the terrible results which occurred. Several women jumped from the gallery to the body of the church, and a number were handed down in safety by a few of the men in church who did not join in the general panic.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Messrs. Hart, Caughey & Co., the brokers of Pittsburg, Penn., who suspended yesterday, have made no statement as yet of their assets or liabilities, but it is claimed (as usual) that the former will almost, if not entirely, cover their liabilities.

Ezra Farrington, a prominent citizen and Postmaster of Newburg, N. Y., since 1861, except for a year or two under President Johnson's Administration, fell dead of heart disease last evening while entering his residence.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Feb. 14, for Glasgow, touched at Moville yesterday.

The President has recognized Hermann Baltzer as Vice Consul of Russia for the port of New-York.

The Maine Legislature adjourned *sine die* at a late hour Wednesday night.

ALLEGED OWEN COUNTY (KY.) CONSPIRACY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 25.—The trial of fifty-one residents of Owen County, Ky., for conspiring to prevent the Deputy United States Marshal from executing a process of court, is now in progress in the United States District Court in this city, and is exciting great interest throughout the State. Among the accused parties are a Police Judge and a Prosecuting Attorney.

FIRE IN A CROWDED CHURCH.

During morning service in Trinity Church, New-Orleans, on Sunday last, smoke was seen rising through the floor in one of the aisles, five pews from the door. One or two persons in the immediate vicinity exclaimed quietly, "The church is on fire!" and some seconds elapsed before the alarm became general, when the tabernacle was suddenly changed to a scene of confusion. Ladies upon that side of the church crowded to the other, and, as is usual in moments of panic, an exit became next to impossible. The Rector and several other gentlemen endeavored to reassure them with some success, for a number quietly resumed their seats, while those crowded in the aisle made their way out. The smoke continued to pour through the cracks in the floor in a dense volume, filling the church, and as soon as the first portion of the congregation escaped the remainder rapidly followed. The flames were extinguished by the Fire Department before much damage had been done. The fire originated from the heater.

JOSEPH DELAFIELD'S WILL.

The will of Major Joseph Delafield has been admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court. He leaves an estate valued at about $200,000. His sons, Lewis L. and Maturin L., are appointed his executors. His residence at No. 475 Fifth avenue, with its furniture, plate, &c., is given to his widow, to revert to his sons and his daughter, Julia L., at the death of their mother. One of his cottages, near Yonkers, is given his widow for a Summer residence, and the rest of his real and personal property, with the exception of his cabinet of minerals, goes to his children, a sufficient income being reserved for his widow. The cabinet of minerals is willed to the Lyceum of Natural History, on condition that the Lyceum make suitable provision to keep its contents safe for exhibition; otherwise, it goes to his sons.

DOLLS SEIZED AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday a case of dolls with a history was taken into the seizure-room of the Custom-house from the general order stores. It was marked as having arrived on the Pomerania on Aug. 27. Lawrence, Ball & Graff, one of whom is in prison, and the other two are in Canada, for smuggling silks through the Hoboken stores, were originally engaged in the smuggling of laces. Their plan was to have all the cases entered in the vessel's manifest as dolls, and to have one case filled with those toys, which occupy a large space and are of compartively little value. As soon as the goods arrived, either through one of the many tricks which have been described in THE TIMES, or through the connivance of corrupt Custom-house officials, they had this particular case sent to the Appraiser's office for examination. They were thus enabled to secure the entry at extremely low rates of duty of laces of immense value. H. B. Claflin & Co.'s detectives got the first clue to the smugglers, and they followed them up for a while, but Graff & Co. suddenly dropped the lace business and began to deal in silks, whereupon Mr. Claflin's man, for some reason not explained, as suddenly dropped them. By this time, however, the Customs officers were on their track, and the result was the arrest of Col. Des Anges and Ball, and the flight of Lawrence and Graff. The case now in the seizure room was used to get through two large cases of laces. Such was the recklessness of the smugglers that, having secured the laces, they let the case of dolls go, never thinking, and possibly never caring, that it would certainly at some time be a witness against them.

THE ILLINOIS BISHOPRIC.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The standing committee of the Diocese of Indiana voted against Dr. De Koven to-day.

THE MINING ENGINEERS.

BUSINESS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSIONS.

DISCUSSION OF THE SOCIAL AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE MINING POPULATIONS—PAPERS PRESENTED—THE NEW-BURYPORT LEAD MINE—ESSAYS READ IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING—ADJOURNMENT OF THE MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

The morning session of the Institute of Mining Engineers opened at 10 o'clock, and the discussion on "Provisions Made Abroad for the Material Comfort of Miners," which was left unfinished last evening, was resumed. Prof. Eggleston, of New-York, spoke at some length, and presented many valuable suggestions from observation and study in Europe. In many places, he said, the material comfort of miners is not the only thing which receives attention. Provision is made for their intellectual and moral welfare. At one of the works in Hanover, where a large number of men are employed, the whole question of amusement and instruction is solved better than anywhere else. In England and France sickness is better provided for than in Germany. The children of the miners at this place in Germany are instructed in schools provided for the purpose. The ordinary lager-beer garden is provided; also a ball-room and theatre. The music and acting are carried on by the workmen themselves. The hospital system in England is gratuitous. In France a certain portion of the wages of the workmen goes to a hospital fund. Fines for disorderly conduct go to this fund, which is managed by the workmen. These plans have worked admirably. In this country difficulties arise from the lack of concerted action on the subject and from the large number of nationalities to contend with, which is not the case in Europe. The consequence of these provisions for miners is that an amount of good work is secured from the workmen not otherwise possible. We have much to learn from Europe in these matters.

Mr. Coxe stated what had been attempted and accomplished in the anthracite coal regions, and pointed out difficulties in the question of amusements, arising from the low stage of education among the miners.

E. P. Pechin, of Dunbar, Penn., spoke of the antagonism in men, not only from differing nationalities, but also from religion. Also, the roving disposition of the foreigners who come to America, making it difficult to get single men to stay any length of time. He mentioned the strong disposition of the German and Irish to get ahead in the world, evidenced by organizing, building, and loan associations to assist the miners in securing homes for themselves at little appreciable cost.

Mr. Drinker said that whisky was a worse obstacle than bad rocks, water, or anything else. He explained how this difficulty was met at the construction of the tunnel on the Easton and Amboy Railroad.

The question was further discussed in an interesting and practical manner by Dr. Hunt, Profs. Blake, Eggleston, Raymond, and others.

The President then read a paper by A. Eilers, of New-York, on the American method of treating by distillation the zinc-silver-lead alloy obtained in the desilverization of lead. He described clearly this method, and showed conclusively that the methods followed in Western States are superior in efficiency and economy to the more complicated manipulations recently introduced at Tarnowitz, in Silesia, where the process had its chief development.

Remarks were made by Profs. Raymond and Eggleston on this paper.

The following papers were then presented by title:

"The Progress of American Metellurgy in the West during the Past Year," by A. Eilers, of New-York.

"The Eastern Virginia Coal-field," with maps and specimens, by Martin Coryell, of Wilkesbarre, Penn.

"The Geographical Distribution of Iron Ores," by Henry Newton, of New-York.

"The Production of Coal in the United States," by R. P. Rothwell, of New-York.

"The Fires in the Mines of Wilkesbarre," by T. M. Williams, of Wilkesbarre.

Prof. Blake then exhibited a piece of Indian woots steel. Prof. Silliman exhibited specimens of crystallized cement copper and of crystallized gold, (both gold as prepared for the dentist's use and gold as derived from "flowered amalgam" by treatment with nitric acid to remove the mercury,) arranged on microscopic slides for examination by members.

The last paper of the morning was on the New-buryport Lead Mine, by Prof. Richards, of the Massachusetts School of Technology, presented by Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of the same institution. It appears that the first ore discovered here was in the form of loose masses in the drift, but subsequent explorations showed that the source of the ore is a vein having a north-east course cutting the ancient crystalline soda of the region. Two shafts have been sunk upon it, each of which has now reached a depth of about forty feet. In one the ore-bearing portion of the vein was six feet in breadth, and in the other about seven inches. Further explorations are required to determine the breadth of the lodes in these shafts. The ore is a galena carrying silver, with some copper, yielding in assay both gold and silver. Small portions of copper pyrites, zinc blende, and native silver have also been found. The treatment by Baulbach, of Newark, of about four tons of the loose ore found in the soil, gave thirty-eight per cent. of lead, together with $58 76 of silver and $4 85 of gold, to the ton of ore. Assays from the borings from a portion of the lode showed over fifty per cent. of lead, containing silver and some gold, giving to the base bullion a value of about $300 to the ton.

The institute then adjourned till afternoon, and visited the fossils of Prof. Marsh during the intermission.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The exercises were opened by the reading of a paper by J. J. Jernegan, mining engineer, of Utah, giving a description of the Whale Lode of Park County, Colorado Territory, embracing its geological formation and a sketch of the structure of the lode, with the distribution of metaliferous mineral in it.

Dr. Drown read a paper, by Prof. Frederick Prime, Jr., Lafayette College, on the occurrence of the Brown hematite deposits of the great valley of the Mississippi. These ores are to be found all the way from the east of the Hudson at Amenia south-westward to Alabama. It was his opinion that the oxydization of iron pyrites occasioned these deposits, though in a different position from the original. The depositions were probably made during the calciferous epoch in the silurian sea.

Dr. Hunt spoke of his investigations at Hoosac Tunnel. Bearing on this subject, Prof. P. Frazer, of Philadelphia, referred to his examinations in the vicinity of York, Penn. A comparison of the traps from Adams County, with those so carefully made by Mr. Edward Dana, of the trap rocks of New-Haven, showed their lithological identity.

Profs. Blake and Raymond, Mr. Constable, and others debated this subject, and at the close the institute adjourned. Its next meeting will be held in May, place not yet determined. Excursions among the rocks in the vicinity have been prevented by continued unfavorable weather. The session has been practical and profitable throughout.

TWO STEAM-SHIPS ASHORE.

THE QUEEN, OF THE NATIONAL LINE, RUNS AGROUND OFF SQUAN BEACH, N. J., IN A FOG—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL—A PASSENGER'S STORY OF THE ACCIDENT.

The iron screw steam-ship Queen, of the National Line, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., went ashore yesterday at 10 A. M., on Squan Beach, N. J. The news of the accident was telegraphed to the Chief Signal Officer at Washington by the observer stationed at that point, and a telegram was also sent to the manager of the company in this City. The steam-boat Fletcher was at once sent to her assistance, and Mr. W. F. G. Hurst, the manager started immediately for the scene of the disaster. The Coast Wrecking Company also dispatched the steamers Relief and John W. Smith, and the schooners Meteor, Only Son, John W. Stout, and Edwin Post, to lighten the vessel of her cargo. All of the ship's passengers were safely landed. They numbered, according to a dispatch received at 3 P. M. at the Signal Office at Washington, twenty-one cabin and thirty steerage. The officers of the company state there were twenty-two cabin passengers and seventy-five in the steerage. The ship has a miscellaneous cargo, some of which has already been thrown overboard to lighten the vessel.

The Queen was built in Liverpool in 1865, and is in every way a stanch vessel. Her tonnage is 4,441, and she is about 400 feet long and 41 feet in width. She is bark rigged. A few months since she was laid up and overhauled, and refitted with new and powerful engines and machinery of the most improved character. Her cabins were also in part remodeled and newly furnished and upholstered. Her commander is Capt. John L. Bragg, and she is manned by a crew of one hundred men. Capt. Bragg, who is an able seaman, has been in the employ of the National Company for a number of years, and has always enjoyed their confidence.

STATEMENT OF ONE OF HER PASSENGERS.

Mr. A. Wendt, of Brooklyn, one of the passengers by The Queen, arrived in the City early this morning. The vessel, he says, had head winds and rough weather generally after her departure from Liverpool, but there was no incident of note until last Tuesday, when a heavy fog set in and the ship had to be laid at to all night. The whistles were blown, in order to attract the attention of a pilot, if possible, and at about 7 o'clock yesterday morning the engines were started. At 9 o'clock the ship struck. There was but little excitement at the time, as nobody knew exactly what was the matter. When it became known that the ship was ashore the passengers became greatly excited. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to see the length of the ship. Capt. Bragg, by his assurances, however, soon allayed the excitement and inspired general confidence. Shortly after the ship struck voices were heard apparently near to the ship, and it was known that she was near the mainland. The fog then lifted, and surf-boats belonging to the Coast Wreckers' Company and the life station, about a mile below the point where the ship lay, came off to her, and all the passengers were conveyed to land, and nearly all of their baggage. None of the ship's boats were used, because they were too deep to cross the bar. After the passengers were landed, vehicles were provided for them, and they were taken to Squan Village, put on a train of cars at Monmouth Junction, connecting with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and all who were destined for New-York arrived here at 7 last night. After leaving the vessel a statement complimenting Capt. Bragg for the excellent discipline he had maintained on the ship when the accident occurred was drawn up and signed by all the cabin passengers. The vessel was almost helpless in the fog for forty-eight hours, and the captain never left the ship's bridge during that time, except for a few minutes to eat something.

The statement of Mr. Wendt was verified by other passengers.

THE PASSENGERS PLEASED WITH THE EFFORTS OF THE COMPANY.

Mr. McAllister, one of the company's employes, stated to THE TIMES reporter, last night, that he had met some of the Queen's passengers on the Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad, and instead of going on, as he originally intended, to Squan Beach, he came back to New-York. There were twenty cabin and twenty steerage passengers on the train. Some of them went to Philadelphia, two got off at Newark, and the rest, he believed, came on to this City. The steerage passengers were lodged for the night at a boarding-house at the expense of the company. They appeared to be well pleased with the management of the ship during the voyage and at the time of the accident.

THE FRANCE, OF THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY, ASHORE OFF LONG BRANCH.

The following was received at the TIMES Office at a late hour last evening from the shipping reporter of the Associated Press:

The steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle commanding, from Havre, Feb. 13, went ashore this afternoon during a dense fog, and now lies about half a mile from the beach; will probably come off at next high water.

The France belongs to the General Transatlantic Company, and is advertised to sail from this port on the 6th of next month. She is an iron side-wheel steamer, of 3,900 tons burden. Her length is 334 feet, breadth 41 feet, depth 30 feet. She was built at St. Nazaire in 1865, and has been engaged in the trade between this port and Havre since the latter part of 1866. She is commanded by Capt. Trudelle. A dispatch to the Signal Office at Washington says: "The Captain thinks he will get off at high water."

THE LATEST—THE STEAMERS GET OFF WITHOUT DAMAGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following dispatches have been received at the signal office:

LONG BRANCH, Feb. 25.—The steamer France got off shore about 11 P. M.; wind north-east and blowing brisk.

SQUAN BEACH, Feb. 25.—The steamer Queen got off without assistance about 10 P. M., during a strong gale from the west.

ANOTHER DAY OF TRIALS.

ICE, FOG, AND RAIN COMBINED—DETENTION ON THE RIVERS AND ON THE SOUND—A DAY OF GENERAL DISCOMFORT TO ALL.

The weather yesterday was but a repetition of the day before, with all its evils intensified. The fog was denser, and the rain was heavier, and the mud and slush were blacker than ever. The usual assemblage of damp passengers filled the overloaded street cars, and overshoes and umbrellas were the most prominent of the visible objects in the streets. The chief inconveniences of the day, however, were experienced on the water. There it was impossible to distinguish objects at a distance of twenty feet, and the usual long array of annoyances and delays at the several ferries were encountered. Happily no accidents occurred through collisions or otherwise, and the ferry-boats, though their passages were made slowly, and at greater intervals than usual, afforded sufficient accommodation to prevent any serious loss of time to the passengers. The railroad trains, too, were detained by the fog in some instances, the engineers not daring to run at full speed. The Southern mail was an hour and a half behind time in the morning, and several detentions of local trains occurred.

In the Sound navigation was entirely suspended, the difficulties of the fog being largely increased by the heavy masses of floating ice carried up by the tide. The New-Haven steamers Elm City and Traveler, which were due early yesterday morning, had not arrived at a late hour in the evening. It is not apprehended, however, that any accident has happened to either of them, as it is supposed that they remained in port on account of the weather. The steamer City of Hartford, from Hartford, due at 6 A. M. yesterday, also failed to appear, but, as in the case of the others, no mishap is feared.

The steamer Empire State, which sailed from Newport day before yesterday, had not been heard from late yesterday evening. The steamer Old Colony, which left this port on Tuesday evening at 11 o'clock, managed to reach Newport at 11:30 o'clock on the following morning, where her Captain very wisely determined to remain until the fog cleared. The travel by the Staten Island ferries was not much interrupted, the boats succeeding in making almost their regular number of trips during the day.

In the streets advantage was taken of the thaw to put the street-cleaning brigade to work at cleaning the gutters and breaking up the embankments of frozen snow that has cumbered the sides of the streets. The men were busily engaged in this all day, and as the broken masses melted away rapidly under the influence of the warm rain a considerable amount of good was accomplished. About 8:30 in the evening a marked change occurred. The wind suddenly shifted to the north-west and blew heavily, clearing away the fog and causing considerable damage to the chimneys and roofs of buildings at several points in the City.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen and risen again off the South Atlantic and Eastern and Gulf States and the lower lake region. It is lowest in Maine and highest in Texas and Manitoba. Northerly winds and clear weather prevail, with lower temperatures, in the Southern States and extreme North-west, but with higher temperatures over the upper lake region. Brisk and high north-west winds, lower temperature, and cloudy weather prevail in New-York and New-Jersey and South-western New-England. The rivers have risen at St. Louis, and rapidly at Morgantown, Freeport, Pittsburg, Marietta, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For Friday in the South Atlantic States, rising barometer, westerly winds, cooler, clear weather.

For the Gulf States, stationary or falling barometer, followed by winds shifting to south-west, and south-east, and clear, warmer weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, south-west winds veering to north-west, falling followed by rising barometer, cooler, partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the North-west, rising barometer, cooler, northerly winds, and clear or cloudy weather.

For the lake region and Middle States, rising barometer, cooler, brisk north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, north and north-west winds, cooler, cloudy, and clearing weather.

The rivers will rise, especially the Cumberland, Tennessee, and Ohio.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Woods' Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Islands, Portland, and Eastport.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	28°	42°	3 P. M.	27°	49°
6 A. M.	26°	45°	6 P. M.	28°	51°
9 A. M.	26°	46°	9 P. M.	25°	43°
12 M.	26°	49°	12 P. M.	24°	38°

Average, 1874.....29°42'
Average, 1875.....45°5'

LABOR TROUBLES PREDICTED IN LOWELL.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 25.—The operatives of this city held a large meeting to-night and arranged to organize a union for the purpose of resisting the alleged encroachments of the employers. This is considered a premonitory sign of extensive labor troubles, especially if the Fall River operatives carry their point.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT. CASH ASSETS, $72,446,970 06, DEC. 31, 1874.—THIS COMPANY, THE OLDEST PURELY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION IN THE UNITED STATES, AND THE LARGEST INSTITUTION OF ITS CLASS IN THE WORLD, CONTINUES TO ACCEPT APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE UPON SELECTED LIVES AND TO INVEST ITS FUNDS AS OCCASION OFFERS IN BONDS SECURED BY MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY IN THIS CITY AND STATE. APPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE MAY BE MADE TO THE COMPANY DIRECT, OR TO ANY OF ITS AGENTS. APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS MAY BE MADE AT ITS OFFICE, WHERE BLANKS WILL BE FURNISHED AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION GIVEN TO APPLICANTS.

BROADWAY AND LIBERTY STREET.

FE

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 25, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	17	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Beans, bbls	224	Leather, sides	2,528
Bees-wax, pks	1	Beef, pks	200
Broom-corn, bales	5	Pork, pks	1,512
A. W. Flour, bags	430	Cut-meats, pks	2,905
Dried Fruit, pks	54	Lard, pks	2,614
Eggs, pks	793	Oil-cake, pks	3,438
Flour, bbls	4,199	Butter, pks	2,768
Meal, bags	500	Cheese, pks	758
Wheat, bushels	35,780	Dressed Hogs, No	191
Corn, bushels	102,120	Stearine, pks	65
Oats, bushles	49,400	Sugar, bbls	432
Malt, bushels	11,000	Spelter, pieces	2,052
Peas, bushels	1,100	Starch, pks	100
Grass-seed, bags	321	Tea, pks	5
Cotton, bales	639	Tobacco, hhds	137
Flax, bales	168	Tobacco, pks	16
Hides, No	50	Wool, bales	5
Hides, bdls	15	Whisky, bbls	415

ASHES—Trade has been on a very limited scale on the previous basis of $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

COAL—Has been generally in quite moderate demand since our last, without further important alteration as to prices. Liverpool House Channel quoted at $18; Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7 50; scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$5 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Trade in Rio and Santos has been tame today, with values ruling essentially as last quoted; 5,000 bags Rio, by the Rialto, at Baltimore, rumored sold at 17½c., gold.....The stock of Rio and Santos here this morning was 105,960 bags, and at the outports 81,012 bags, with 128,375 bags reported as afloat and loading for this country, of which 56,340 bags were for this port. There has been more call for other kinds within the previous range. The recent dealings in Jamaica at 15½c. and Costa Rica have been summed up thus: 2,800 bags Maracaibo, part sold before arrival on private terms; 800 bags Laguayra, 893 bags Costa Rica, 300 bags Java, 939 bags Mexican, 300 bags Port Rico, and 500 bags Domingo sold in lots, for consumption, within our range. The stock of other than Rio and Santos, in first hands, here to-day was 23,111 bags, and 3,052 mats. We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@17c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good at 18c.@18¼c.; prime, 18¾c.@18¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17c.@19½c., gold; Java, invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18¾c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Ceylon, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 18c.@20c.; San Domingo, 16c.@16½c., ₱ lb., gold.

PETROLEUM—The business for early delivery has been quite active, since our last, at firm prices. The demand has been mostly from export buyers, who were credited on the official report with purchases of 1,293 bales, but who, about the close of 'Change hours, bought 5,000 bales, on short notice, at 9c., to fill current engagements. These extensive export operations are, in good part, represented by the very free engagements of freight room, chiefly for Liverpool (3,100 bales by steam, and 1,500 bales by sail) mentioned in our freight report. Spinners took only 443 bales, while speculators bought 952 bales, as reported on the official circular. Of the dealings, 729 bales were to arrive..... The inquiry for forward delivery has been quite active, opening a shade easier, but subsequently rallying, and closing 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb stronger than last evening. Liverpool advices were of a firm market. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,600 bales, of which 7,100 bales on last evening, and 22,500 bales to-day,) with 4,600 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 16 3-32c.; March at 16 31-32c.; April at 16 29-32c.; May at 16 13-32c.; June at 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; July at 17 5-16c.@17 11-32c.; August at 17½c.; September at 16¾c.@16 15-16c., and October at 16¾c.@16¾c. ₱ lb..... The receipts at this port to-day were 639 bales, by railway. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were about 11,000 bales, against 14,210 bales same day last year, and 45,710 bales for this week, against 78,295 bales same time last week. The receipts at all the ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 2,889,484 bales, against 3,055,903 bales same time the previous year. Consolidated (five days) exports to Great Britain 37,131 bales; to the Continent, 11,585 bales. Stock in New-York, 179,002 bales consolidated stocks at the ports, 835,900 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton acreing to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15½	15½
Good Ordinary	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
Low Middling	16⅜	16⅜	16	16
Middling	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝
Middling Fair	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛
Fair	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderately active request, shipping Extras have been quoted about steady, on a fair demand, partly for the English and French trade, but mostly for the West Indies and South America, the call from the latter source having been mostly for City mill product, of which further free sales have been made. Trade and Family Extras have been less sought after at the following figures. Superfine and No. 2 stock scarce and held with more firmness, with a good inquiry noted for the better qualities. The sales since our last have been 24,170 bbls. at all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 90@$4 40; ordinary to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$4 70, chiefly at $4 50@$4 60; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 70@$5 10, chiefly at $5 00@$5 10; very good to choice Western and City Mills Extra at $5 10@$5 85, chiefly at $5 60@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 65@$5 10, mostly at $4 90@$5; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 70@$5 15; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5@$5 75; Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, at $5 10@$6 40; mix to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Red and White Winter, at $5 50@$6 50; Extra Genesee, $5 50@$6 40; Western White do., $5 50@$7 25; St. Louis Extras, $5@$7 25; Extra Genesee, $5 75@$6 40; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 50@$6 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher in exceptional instances. Included in the sales have been 15,450 bbls. shipping stock, mainly City Mill product, within our range.....Southern Flour has been in moderate request at quite steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 830 bbls., in lots, at $4 75@$5 90 for very poor to very good shipping and trade Extras, and $5 90@$7 50 for scrutiny to fancy do., mostly Extras, including Family Flour dull and nominal...Rye Flour has been inquired for to a fair extent, within the range of from $4 30@$5 10 for the to very choice superfine. Sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $4 90@$5 10 for superfine, ₱ bbl..... Corn-meal has been in rather more demand, within the range of $3 50@$4 40 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, and $3 30@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of equal to 550 bbls....Corn-meal, in sacks, selling in lots at from $2 05@$2 10; sales, 200 bbls. at these figures; 100 bbls., small pcs., at $2 10; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20, and 500 bbls. Low No. 1 at $2 02½ ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch dull and former prices. Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 36c.@36½c. for Merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Quoted firmer, but not active.....Of Crude, in bulk, 500 bbls. sold at 7¾c.....Of Refined, here, 3,000 bbls. at 14¾c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., deliverable by March 15, at 14½c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 19½c.@21c.....City Naphtha at 10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active, but at lower prices, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 320 bbls. New Western Mess at $19@$19 20, chiefly at $19; 25 bbls. Old do. at $18 62½; 200 bbls. Prime Mess, private terms, quoted at $18; and Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 2,250 bbls., March options, at $18 70@$18 85, closing at $18 85@$18 95; 1,750 bbls., April, at $19 05; 750 bbls., May, at $19 20; and 500 bbls., June at $19 25.....Dressed Hogs quiet and easier in price; City quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c. Western unsettled. .....A moderately active demand has been noted for but Steam, almost wholly for City product, at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10⅞c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 19 lb., at 10c.; 400 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; 3,500 Pickled Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 5,000 lb. Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 9⅞c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bbls., quoted at 7¾c.; Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.....Bacon has been held with more confidence, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.; 200 bxs. Western do., (part to arrive,) at 10½c., quoted at 10¾c.@10¾c.; 100 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅜c., with Short Clear quoted 10¾c.@10¾c., and Long and Short Clear at 10¾c..... Lard has been offered less freely and quoted 1-16c.@ ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, on, however, a restricted trade, with sales reported for early delivery of 150 tcs. Western Steam, very good to very choice, at 13⅜c.@13 11-16c., with prime closing at 13 9-16c.@14⅝c.; 140 tcs. City at 13½c.; 1,500 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, reported on private terms, quoted at 13¾c.@13⅞c., with West India stock at 13⅝c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,500 tcs. March options, at 13¾c., with April quoted at 13 13-16c.@13¾c.; and 250 tcs. May, at 13⅞c., quoted firm at the above at 13 15-16c.....Beef has been more sought after and quoted steady, with sales reported of 100 bbls., in lots, within our range; and 200 tcs. Extra India Mess, on private terms. We quote at $10 50@ $12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, uninspected and inspected, and $15@$15 50 for Packet, ₱ bbl.....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$24 for India Mess, $23 for City Extra do, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams quite active at $19@$22 ₱ tierce for good to choice. Sales, 600 bbls. within the range.....A very moderate trade has been reported in Butter, prices of which, however, have been quoted about steady, with firkins, tubs, and pails, from 22c.@36c., for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 36c.@40c. for choice to fancy do.; 15c.@27c. for poor to choice Western; 15c.@27c. for Rolls.....Cheese has been in fair demand, with State Factory quoted at 13c.@17c. for fair to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 6c.@15½c. ₱ lb..... Eggs have been more sought after and quoted firmer within the range of from 30c.@35c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 32c.@34c.....Lime stock quoted at 23c.@28c. ₱ dozen.

RICE—Has been in generally limited request since our last. Carolina, ordinary to choice, $6 75@$8 25; Louisiana, $6@$7 87½; Rangoon, free, at $6 50@ $6 62½, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25, ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been attracting more attention at steadier prices. Liverpool ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 50@$2 65, from store. Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quite dull, with Crude quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEEDS—Rather more inquiry has been noted for Clover, with sales reported of 150 bags choice Canada at 11¼c.; 120 bags Western at 11c.; and 50 bags State on private terms, quoted at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Other kinds quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely and quoted rather stronger, with a fair demand noted. Sales to-day, 322 hhds. and 1,075 bxs. Centrifugal, at 8⅝c. @8 9-16c.; 140 hhds. good Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@7 9/16; Ceroons St. Domingo at 7¾c.@7¾c.; 158 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 6⅞c. And, last evening, 600 hhds. Refining Cuba, at 7¾c.@7¾c.; and 670 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7c. @7¼c. @7⅜. The receipts of Raw sugars since the 1st inst. have been 27,938 hhds., 17,438 bxs., 161,657 bags (and 1,500 hhds. Melado). Sales to this morning, 20,713 hhds., 16,481 bxs., and 48,859 bags (and 750 hhds. Melado). Stock in first hands here this morning estimated at 31,495 hhds., 33,045 bxs., 176,193 bags (with 720 hhds. Melado), against 23,770 hhds., 32,088 bxs., and 63,395 bags Feb. 1, 1875, and 20,971 hhds., 30,588 bxs., 157,995 bags (and 1,175 hhds. Melado) Feb. 26, 1874. We now quote fair refining at 7⅝c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 8c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@ 8 13-16c.; No. 7 Clayed stock at 8⅜c.; Centrifugal Stock at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Havana Sugar, 6½c.@7½c.; Melado, 4½c.@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in good demand at firmer prices, with Crushed quoted at 10⅝c.; Powdered at 10⅜c., Granulated at 10⅛c., A's at 9⅞c.@10c., and Yellow at 8¾c. 9⅜c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 75,000 lb.; fair to strictly prime at 8⅜c.@8 9-16c.; market quiet. .....Of Stearine, 9½c. was paid; prime Western and 10c. choice, afloat; $1 04@$1 07 for No. 3 Spring; $1 14@ $1 18 for poor to prime No. 1 Spring, car stock, and within the previous range for Red, Amber, and White Western car lots.....Corn has been active, the export inquiry having been on a restricted scale. Prices opened rather more firmly, but closed weaker. Sales have been reported since our last of 95,000 bushels, at 82½c.@85c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 82¾c.@83c. for stock, afloat; 83c. @83¾c. for new Yellow Western, and 83c. in part for new White do. Old Corn neglected and unsettled..... Rye dull, nominally at from 84c. @86c. for State and Canada, Western, and State.....Barley has been again quoted lower, and offered with more freedom, leading to some increase of business. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels Canada West at $1 35; 800 bushels German, from dock, at $1 30; 10,000 bushels two-rowed State at $1 10; and 20,000 bushels Chevalier), on private terms. Barley Malt has been very dull, within the range of $1 50@$1 60 for Canada, $1 45 for prime Western, and $1 25@$1 40 for ordinary to strictly prime State. Sales, 3,000 bushels strictly prime Canada at $1 60, and 3,000 bushels Canada, rowed State, on private terms, at $1 30 both on time.....Canada Peas, in bond, very quiet, and somewhat nominal; last sold at $1 05.....Oats have been in slack demand, and a shade easier in price, with a report of 100 bags of Western at 67c.@68½c. for Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, with 68¾c. reported as bid for prime Chicago, afloat; 67¾c.@70½c. for White Western; 69½c. for White State; and 70½c. for Mixed State, from cars and afloat.....Feed has been moderately inquired for in a jobbing way within the range of from $23@$31 for poor to very choice, ₱ ton.....Hay continues in fair request, with shipping grades of Timothy quoted at 85c.@$1, and for fair to choice, and retaining qualities, which attract most attention, at 70c.@$1; Clover, 55c.@65c.; Rye straw has been in good demand in a jobbing way at 65c.@70c., and at 60c. @65c. ₱ 100 lb.

HAY AND STRAW—Rather more activity has been noted in this line, but with the advantage as to values, in most instances in favor of purchasers.

HEMP—Jute Butts 400 bales sold at 2½c., currency. ₱ lb., time and interest. Market dull, but steady.

HIDES—Have been very quiet at unchanged prices. Sales, 275 Saul, 300 St. Domingo, 300 Buenos Ayres, 600 City Slaughter, and 2,200 California, on private terms.

MOLASSES—There has not been much movement in foreign, supplies of which have been without further additions of moment. The inquiry from refiners and the trade has been limited to urgent wants. Values have been without important alteration. The stock of foreign in first hands here this morning was 1,480 hhds. Porto Rico, 175 hhds. Cuba, and 110 hhds. English Islands. New crop New-Orleans has been in reduced stock, and quoted strong as to price on a fair demand, particularly for the better qualities; sales, 108 bbls. at 65c.@66c. ₱ gallon. The stock of New-Orleans in this morning was estimated at 8,000 bbls. We quote here: Porto Rico, 38c.@50c.; Barbados, 36c. @40c.; Demerara, 35c.@48c.; new crop Cuba, Muscovado, 30c.@35c.; do., Clayed, 35c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 36c.@36c., New-Orleans, new crop, 55c.@66c. for good to fancy.....Syrups have been more sought after, with Sugar Syrup within the range of 35c.@70c., the latter for fancy, ₱ gallon.....Sugar-house Molasses has been in moderate demand on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls., old product, with new quoted at 31c. and 34c. in hhds. and bbls., respectively.

NAVAL STORES—Resin quiet and rather less firm as to price, with Strained to Good quoted at $2 05@$2 10; sales, 200 bbls. at these figures; 100 bbls., small pcs., at $2 10; 200 bbls. No. 2 at $2 20, and 500 bbls. Low No. 1 at $2 02½ ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch dull and former prices. Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 36c.@36½c. for Merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Quoted firmer, but not active.....Of Crude, in bulk, 500 bbls. sold at 7¾c.....Of Refined, here, 3,000 bbls. at 14¾c. And at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls., deliverable by March 15, at 14½c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 19½c.@21c.....City Naphtha at 10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been fairly active, but at lower prices, with sales reported, for early delivery, of 320 bbls. New Western Mess at $19@$19 20, chiefly at $19; 25 bbls. Old do. at $18 62½; 200 bbls. Prime Mess, private terms, quoted at $18; and Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. And for forward delivery, of New Western Mess, 2,250 bbls., March options, at $18 70@$18 85, closing at $18 85@$18 95; 1,750 bbls., April, at $19 05; 750 bbls., May, at $19 20; and 500 bbls., June at $19 25.....Dressed Hogs quiet and easier in price; City quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c. Western unsettled. .....A moderately active demand has been noted for but Steam, almost wholly for City product, at essentially unaltered prices; sales, 50 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10⅞c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies, 19 lb., at 10c.; 400 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; 3,500 Pickled Hams at 10½c.@10¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@12½c.; 5,000 lb. Bellies, in bulk, 12 lb., at 9⅞c., with Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bbls., quoted at 7¾c.; Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.....Bacon has been held with more confidence, with a fair inquiry noted; sales, 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 10½c.; 200 bxs. Western do., (part to arrive,) at 10½c., quoted at 10¾c.@10¾c.; 100 bxs. Short Rib at 10⅜c., with Short Clear quoted 10¾c.@10¾c., and Long and Short Clear at 10¾c..... Lard has been offered less freely and quoted 1-16c.@ ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, on, however, a restricted trade, with sales reported for early delivery of 150 tcs. Western Steam, very good to very choice, at 13⅜c.@13 11-16c.,

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 238 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,562 head, or 386 cars against 377 cars for the same time last week, 279 cars same time last year; market was slow this morning at strong to 25c. head, prices; 600 head were disposed of, leaving only six cars in yards unsold, common quality: sales, 200 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,100 to 1,280 lb., at $5 80 @$6 25; 23 Ohio Steers, ranging from 905 to 1,377 lb. at $5@$6 15; 150 Michigan Steers, ranging from 921 to 1,070 lb., at $5@$5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,250 head, against 11,200 head for the same time last week, and 9,209 head for same time last year. The market was dull and flat, 15 cars remaining unsold. Eastern purchasers are not buying readily. The supply exceeds the demand for the week thus far. About 1,500 head were disposed of; sales of 900 head Western Sheep, ranging from 84 to 96 lb., at $5@$6 15; 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 75 to 89 lb., at $5@$5 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day 2,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 10,100 head for the same time last week, and 11,000 head for the same time last year. In market to-day; sales only 300 head to city butchers; 6 cars unsold; common quality Yorkers holding at $6 50@$6 80; heavy Hogs, $7 25@$7 40.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Cattle steady, fairly active; receipts, 4,000 head; shipments yesterday, 3,800 head; common to Extra shipping, $4 50@$6; shipments, 2,000 head. Hogs—receipts, 2,000 head; fairly active at opening; closed weaker; poor to choice Bacon Grades, $6 50@$7; Packers, $6 40@$7 10; Extra, $7 25@$7 40; Scalawags, $5 50@$6 75; shipments, 7,000 lb. Sheep in good demand; steady; unchanged; receipts, 2,000 head.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4,440 bales; gross, 6,032 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,520 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 302,580 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 740 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,779 bales; to France, 849 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 45,709 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 25.—Cotton firm; Middling, 15¾c.@ 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 673 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,531 bales; coastwise, 622 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 65,532 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 1,303 bales; gross, 1,343 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,404 bales; coastwise, 3,065 bales; sales, 3,200 bales; stock, 67,940 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet and firm; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 2,377 bales; sales, 782 bales; stock, 99,181 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 107⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 25¼.

3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £202,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 41⅜ ₱ cent., is now 43½ ₱ cent.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 25.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 99¼.

PARIS, Feb. 25—Afternoon.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 10,049,000f. during the past week. Rentes, 64f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8¼d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 4,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., deliverable March and April, at 7 13-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped January and February, at 8 1-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable April and May, at 7 15-16d; of the sales to-day 10,700 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; Corn, 34s.@34s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Lard, 61s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10¾d. ₱ gallon. Sugar, 23s.@23s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Linseed Oil, 24s. 6d.@24s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Tallow, 39s.@39s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 25.—Petroleum, 30½f. for Fine Pale American, on spot.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Exchange excited; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 101@102 premium; short sight, do., 104@105 premium; 60 days, gold, 130@132 premium; short sight, do., 138@135 premium; on London, 157@160 premium; on Paris, 120 @122 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 25, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of Trustees of the "Davenport" trust, sold, by public auction, the valuable and extensive premises now occupied by Messrs. Naylor & Co., and renting for $10,000 per year, known as Nos. 3, 5, and 7 Cliff street, and Nos. 99 and 101 John street, on the north-west corner of those streets. The premises, after very active competition, were sold to B. P. Fairchild for the sum of $100,000. The six houses and lots on the south-east corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-second street, belonging to the same estate, were also sold separately, as follows, viz.: One four-story brick house, and lot, 24.9 by 58.1½, No. 388 Ninth avenue, on the north-east corner of Thirty-second street, sold to John D. Leight for $21,200. One four-story brick house, and lot, 24.8 by 55.11 by 16.8 by 21.5 by 8, No. 388 Ninth avenue, adjoining the above, sold to Robert Walsh for $14,000. One four-story brick house, and lot 24.8 by 83.3, No. 384 Ninth avenue, adjoining the above, sold to John O'Gara for $15,000. One four-story brick house, and lot 24.8 by 83.3, No. 382 Ninth avenue, adjoining the above, sold to J. S. Ochiltree for $16,100. One four-story brown-stone house, and lot 24.4 by 41.5 by 21.5 by 16.8 by 2.9½ by 24.9, No. 386 West Thirty-second street, adjoining on rear of above, sold to B. P. Fairchild for $10,250.

One four-story brown-stone house, and lot 23.½ by 98.9 by 17.3 by 49.4 by 6 by 8 by 49.5, No. 384 West Thirty-second street, adjoining the above, sold to Mr. Tucker for $14,600. The same auctioneers sold by public auction for other account the premises known as No. 61 Spring street, consisting of the lot 25.5 by 100 by 25.5 by 100.9, situate on the north-east corner of Spring and Marion streets. John D. Wendel bought the property for $29,700.

Many of the most noted owners and brokers in New-York real estate were present at the sale, and in addition to them there were a large number of prominent merchants and business men. The bidding began with spirit, and was promptly participated in by a very large number of the persons present, all the property offered being absolutely sold for the prices named, which are much better than was expected by the best judges, and show a marked improvement over any prices that have been obtained for similar property disposed of under the "hammer" for many months previous.

R. V. Harnett sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of C. Mifflin, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone house, and lot 16.6 by 100.5, on the south side of Forty-fourth side, 184.6 feet east of Lexington avenue, to Fanny E. Lichtenstein, defendant, for $5,000 over mortgage of $10,250. Total, $15,250

The other legal sales noted to be held were adjourned as follows:

Joseph McGuire adjourned to March 6 the foreclosure sale of the premises on the north side of Twenty-third street, 81.6 feet east of First avenue.

James M. Miller adjourned to March 9 the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-seventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue.

A. C. Bleecker, Son & White adjourned to March 16 the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Forty-ninth street, No. 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auction sales announced for to-day are as follows, all but the last named being at the Exchange:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court f reclosure sale, G. P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, 130.8 feet east of Fourth avenue, 17ft by 100.11; also, a similar sale, under the direction of A. T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of the house, and lot 25 by 100, on the east side of Fifth avenue, 75.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, and lot 20 by 100.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Twelfth street, 215 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Winans & Davis, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of College avenue, 75 feet north of Villa place, Mott Haven, Twenty-third Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick building, with one story extension, and lot of land 19.9x51.11½ and irregular 21.5x100.8x19.2. Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Cliff st., and Nos. 99 and 100 John st., n. w. corner.....$100,000

1 story brick house, and lot, 24.8x55.11x 2.9x16.8x21.5x8x77.3, No. 386 9th av., adjoining..... 21,200

1 four-story brick house, and lot, 24.8x55.11x 2.9x16.8x21.5x8x77.3, No. 388 9th av., adjoining..... 14,000

1 four-story brick house, and lot, 24.8x83.3, No. 384 9th av., adjoining..... 15,000

1 four-story brick house, and lot, 24.8x83.3, No. 382 9th av., adjoining..... 16,100

1 four-story brown-stone house, and lot, 24.4x 41.5x21.5x16.8x2.9½x24.9, No. 386 West 32d st., adjoining..... 10,250

1 four-story brown-stone house, and lot, 23.½x 98.9x17.3x49.4x6x8x41.5, adjoining..... 14,600

1 lot 25.5x100x25.5x100.9, with 1 three-story brick front house and two two-story and attic brick rear houses thereon, No. 61 Spring st., n. w. corner of Marion st.....$29,700

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brown stone house, and lot, 16.6x 100.5, s. s. of 44th st., 184.6 ft. e. of Lexington av.....$15,250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 24.

Arenlarius place, n. e. s., 224.5 ft. s. e. of Gerard av., 50x100; Second Union Co-operative Land and Building Society to H. G. Gordon..... $2,000

Water st., s. s., 57.8 ft. e. of Montgomery st., 25.8x70.4; J. S. Peck to J. C. Waudell, ½ part..... 12,500

13th st., s. s., 134.1 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x 103.3; John C. Wandell to Joshua S. Peck, ½ part..... 9,000

26th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 1st av., 60x98.9, H. Draper, Trustee, to A. C. Post, C. A. Rudd, J. C. Draper, and others..... 50,000

44th st., n. s., No. 11, 27x100.5; C. G. Reed to E. Brandon..... 67,000

48th st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th av., 55x—x 167.5; John C. Wandell to Joshua S. Peck, ½ part..... 35,000

55th st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x 100.5; Same to Same, ½ part..... 13,000

79th st., s. s., 305 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2; 78th st., n. s., 305 ft. w. of 4th av., 20x102.2; G. Burnham to Sarah M. Clarke, Executrix of Corson W. Clarke..... 332

85th st., s. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.1x 102.2; J. A. Olwell, Referee, to M. Rogers..... 4,685

123d st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x100; T. Cockerill and B. Spaulding to F. Ehrhart.. 5,000

128th st., n. s., 232 ft. e. of 4th av., 16x99.11; Ellen, wife of J. G. Van Tassel, to Eli Bennet. 14,500

125th st., s. s., 75 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.11; E. Bennet to Elisa A. Rundle and Administratrix A. Vander Greeben..... 13,000

Clinton av., n. s., 340 ft. w. of 2d st., 25x100; W. Burnard to J. Tuomy..... 275

Lexington av., n. e. corner of 77th st., 102.2x 70; T. Corcoran to J. Sharkey..... 31,000

1st av., w. s., 37.10 ft. s. of 43d st., 62.6x50; 2d av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 43d st., 52.6x50; H. W. Kilborn to F. Hampilton..... 106,000

1st av., s. w. corner 74th st., 23x64; L. L. Beis to H. Hinners..... 17,500

3d av., e. s., corner 108th st., 17.10x75; R. J. Shandley, Referee, to Samuel Phillips..... 3,000

9th av., s. e. corner 44th st., 100.4x100; S. S. Fitch, jr., to S. S. Fitch, Sr..... 89,000

Lots Nos. 63 and 64, on map No. 2, property in town of Yonkers, sold by Charles Clarke, 50x106.6; J. Johnson to George Darman..... 1,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

30th st., s.s., 350 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x98.9; J. C. Wandell to J. S. Peck, ½ part..... $3,500

30th st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 11th av., 25x98.9; J. C. Wandell to J. S. Peck, ½ part..... 1,000

30th st., s. s., 475 ft. w. of 11th av., 162x98.9; J. C. Wandell to J. S. Peck, ½ part..... 4,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Mulberry st., No. 16; 5 years, per year..... $1,900

25th st., No. 111 West; 5 years, per year..... 1,280

3d av., No. 106, first floor; 3 years, per year.. 1,600

6th av., No. 37, Grosvenor House; 3 years, per year..... 30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT DWELLING.

ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE LOCATIONS IN NEW-YORK.

No. 3 WEST 56TH ST.,

North side, second house from 5th av., 25 feet front, built by the late David Robins. This house has not only the advantage of his well-deserved reputation, but also of many additional improvements by the present owner, who will sell it at a bargain, in anticipation of going abroad.

This is believed to be the finest situation of any house now offered for sale, being in close proximity to Rev. Dr. Hall's new church, within two blocks of the grand entrance to Central Park, and directly in the rear of the Messrs. Roosevelt and the magnificent mansion of Frederick W. Stevens, Esq.

Permits and further information of

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,

No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FORTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A first-class four-story brown-stone residence, beautifully and completely furnished; in perfect order; Columbia College leasehold; for sale at a bargain. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

NINTH WARD.—FOR SALE—A PLOT IN Grove st., between Bedford and Bleecker, 84x120, extending through, with 25 feet on Christopher street; terms to suit. Apply to

JAMES E. PLOTT, No. 742 Greenwich st.

JOHN C. McCARTHY, No. 181 Barrow st.

LARGE STORE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The store Nos. 78 and 80 Broad st., with entrance on Stone st., and Nos. 14, 16, and 18 Marketfield st., containing six and two-third lots; possession 1st May.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, elegantly finished; first-class neighborhood; will be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises, No. 69 East 53d st.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE-B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all passages of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA...WED., March 3.CUBA...WED., March 17
LAVA.....WED., March 10 ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE.....THURSDAY, March 4
LA VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNET....SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE.....April 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; return tickets, $180. Second, $65. Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. BEDDOE.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE.....March 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. GUARD.....March 16, at 1 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. FORSYTH.....March 23, at — —
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN.....March 30, at — —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION. No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

France, Sat. Feb. 27, 10 A.M. England, Sat. Mar. 13, — —
The Queen, Sat. Mar. 6, 3 P.M. Spain, Sat., March 20, — —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

Holland.....Saturday, Feb. 27, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON...Saturday, March 13, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all ports, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIG, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HOSKE, Capt. H. A. F. NEUNDER, on SATURDAY, March 6.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. Z. L. TANNER, March 10, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and south Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

ALASKA.....March 1
CITY OF TOKIO.....March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Feb. 27.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, March 3.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
OR W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 3, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 6, from Pier No. 42 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 13 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points in the West.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Feb. 25
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, March 11

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, March 9
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, March 30

For freight or passage apply to
J. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans March 13 and April 8 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cases and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alsace, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built iron Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, March 9.
HERDER, Capt. GRUZMER, March 23.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $50, gold. Steerage, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to ENAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ALPS.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.
HAYTI.
ANDES.....Feb. 25.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ATLAS.....March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

WILSON'S LINE OF STEAMERS. SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Tuesday, March 2, (Colombo, Saturday, April 3.
Virago, Saturday, March 20 Yeddo, Saturday, April 17.

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.
Apply at the office of Agents, No. 56 South st.,
CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 2 , at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 5:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 P. M. Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 6:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For Flemington, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:37 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hoboken, Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

9:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON

RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. S. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 2:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 2 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. KEED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that SALLY ANN LANE, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic, and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of her estate, for the equal benefit of her creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months.—Dated Feb. 19, 1875.

f26-law3w*
SAMUEL S. SHERWOOD.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASHN R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. THROWBRIDGE
DONALD MACKAY LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 42d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60: containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x100 feet, on the south side.

No bid will be considered below $29,000.

The present value of lot is.....$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety.....19,000

House and lot, total cost.....$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two fall lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Two fine fall lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together. 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard: lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Pacific av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.

No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States. West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON. PARIS. CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

AGENCY OF Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST.

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED. BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, } Agents.
W. M. J. INGRAM, }

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY.
No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the annual report will be presented, any business transacted that may be presented to the stockholders, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

The transfer-book will be closed from 10th to 17th March, both days inclusive.

SAMUEL M. POND, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.

On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of said Company have submitted a plan for the reorganization of the bonded debt of said Company, and a circular giving the details thereof will be furnished to any bondholder by sending his address to A. H. SIBLEY, Esq., No. 52 Broadway, New-York, or to James H. Muir, Secretary of the Company, at Detroit, Mich. JAS. H. MUIR, Secretary.
Feb. 25, 1875.

NOTICE.

No. 58 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1875.

"TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY OF ILLINOIS."—Holders of the Consolidated and Second Mortage Bonds of this company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held at this office on FRIDAY, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration their respective rights and interests. Important.

CHARLES L. FROST.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 9, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Musical Fund Hall, Locust st., above 8th, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the company's general office. JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS R. R. CO.—Stockholders of the above road, who are opposed to the Board of Direction elected last year by the Atlantic and Great Western interest, are requested to send their proxies at once to LELAND BROTHERS & CO.,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau st., New-York.
Election at Cleveland March 3.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of the Harlem Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 2,291 3d av., on TUESDAY, the 2d day of March, 1875. Polls open from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

W. T. RYERSON, Cashier.

POPULAR LOAN.

TEN-DOLLAR BONDS.—GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY (consolidated) participating in the allotment for redemption, to take place at Jacksonville, Fla., March 1, 1875. For sale by
BYINGTON & CO., No. 263 Broadway.

GEORGE K. SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU ST.
GOLD BONDS, U. S. FIVE PER CENTS.
NEW-YORK SIXES, GOLD, DUE 1896,
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
FOR SALE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE ON City property, $10,000, $8,000, $7,000, $6,000, $4,000. JOHN E. HEDLEY, No. 40 Nassau st.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN UNFURNISHED FLOOR TO LET, WITH A board, to a permanent party; house private: location first-class, and central; references. Address X. Y., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in a private family where they may be sure of all the comforts and privileges of a cheerful home. Address No. 26 Vandam st., City.

PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING ON 45th av., near Madison square, would rent a large room, with board, to one or two single gentlemen. Address, with name, H. P., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—ONE LARGE SQUARE and one single room to let, with first-class table and appointments, (sunny front;) references given and required. No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE AND BED-ROOM TO LET—Elegantly furnished, in a first-class brown-stone house, 44th st., near Broadway. Address OWNER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also, a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms; private bath-room, closets, &c.; with private table or without board; references.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—VACATED 18T of March—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without board, removed from hotel. Highest references exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 33D ST., NEAR MADison av., have two rooms to let with board. Address with reference, Y., Box No. 313, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1257 BROADWAY.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—To let, an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 36 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, three rooms on second floor; plenty closets; private table if desired; no moving in May; references.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with strictly first-class board.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A party of gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms, with first-class board. References exchanged.

ONE FOURTH STORY FRONT ROOM TO rent to one or two gentlemen, with board; reference required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, double and single rooms for gentlemen; table first-class; terms moderate; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—FRONT ROOM ON fourth floor, with board; southern exposure. References exchanged.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS offering a very desirable first floor, with private table.

NO. 48 EAST 21

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RING SUITS.

MR. SMITH COULD DO NOTHING IN REGARD TO THEM—WHAT HE WILL INCLUDE IN HIS FORTHCOMING LETTER—MORE ABOUT THE $3,000,000 OFFER—WILL MR. O'CONOR SUCCEED MR. SMITH?

Whatever opinion may be entertained of the position assumed by Mr. Charles O'Conor or the Corporation Counsel, in regard to the Ring suits there is one fact about which there is no controversy, and this fact has been deemed of more importance by the tax-payers of this City than the forensic strife which has marked the judicial war against the Tammany thieves. Not one dollar of the prodigious amount they stole has been returned to the City Treasury. Many lawyers could be named who believe that the prosecution of these offenders has been marked by a series of blunders, and the Court of Appeals has decided that they were blunders. It is thought that Mr. O'Conor commenced suits in the name of the State against the members of the Tammany Ring because he had no confidence either in the gentleman who then held the office of Corporation Counsel or in certain members of the Judiciary. Judges were then the allies of William M. Tweed. In one instance they had made even the writ of habeas corpus a dead letter because the prisoner for whose relief it was sought had become inimical to the Ring, and it is a singular fact, retributive in its nature, that Mr. Tweed cannot now make the great writ available to secure his own release. It was then thought likely that the machinery of justice and of law would be paralyzed in this City in case the suits were brought in its name. These are the reasons given by some lawyers for the course pursued by Mr. Charles O'Conor—but the Court of Appeals decided adversely to the great counselor's theory.

An intimate friend of the Corporation Counsel said to a TIMES reporter yesterday, while conversing about the Ring suits:

"Mr. Smith could do nothing in regard to them. The actions were laid in the State, and, therefore, they were legally outside his province of duty. He left the whole matter to Mr. O'Conor and to Messrs. Barlow and Peckham—and he is therefore not responsible."

What do you think will be the character of Mr. Smith's new communication? I asked the reporter. A.—He intends, I believe, to embody in his forthcoming statement all the letters he received from Mr. Barlow, including one asking him for certain fees—but he will omit the amounts paid to counsel in the cases.

Q.—Does he intend to attach any importance to Mr. Jayne's offer of $2,000,000 to release certain defendants? A.—He does not. As a legal document the paper was worthless, because it did not appear on its face to have come from the defendants, and Jayne could not have been bound by it.

It is generally believed that at the time the proposition was made the Ring men could not control $2,000,000 in cash. They had invested their money in real estate. Tweed found that even this City could not supply him with loot enough, and it is said that he purchased acres in the vicinity of Yonkers. If, then, a sufficient quantity of this real estate had been sold to realize $3,000,000, the question arises, whether the Ring men would not have retained the money, and rejoiced in getting rid of their elephant of unsalvable property? Mr. Jayne could then have deeply regretted the very unfortunate circumstance, and innocently asserted that he, at least, had acted in good faith.

The Corporation Counsel's final answer to Mr. O'Conor will not be ready for a day or two. He was engaged on the work of completing it at his own house yesterday. While he was thus employed, Mr. Henry J. Clinton, it is said, was occupied in performing his daily mission of urging Mayor Wickham to select Mr. William C. Whitney as Mr. Smith's successor. It is said, however, that Mr. Charles O'Conor himself is almost prepared to take the office, without a salary, for the purpose of prosecuting the Ring suits.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A NEW PERMIT ORDINANCE—PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE FOR MERCHANTS—A TAX ON BARBERS' POLES.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday an ordinance was introduced which is calculated to revive all the gross abuses which marked the administration of the Permit Bureau last year. The new ordinance is a gem in its way. It shaves even the barbers, and compels them to pay tribute for their polls. The whole category of signs, show-cases, stands, and hoistways are included in its provisions. All the coal-boxes over the groceries are made to yield a revenue; and there is a suspicious discretion allowed to inspectors to fix the rates in some cases, "according to the size and location," of show-cases, &c. The Mayor, too, is enabled by one section "to appoint such clerical force as may be necessary" to the performance of the duties of the bureau, "and if any receipts are left after paying salaries a return with a report of the same is to be made to the Controller weekly." The following are the rates fixed by the ordinance:

For banner of canvas cloth or open net-work, $5.
For each sign, from $1 to $3, according to the size or location.
For stands, from $1 to $3, according to the size and location.
All stands shall have the written consent of the occupant of the premises in front of which they are to be located annexed to the application.
For exhibition of goods, which in no case can extend beyond the stoop line, $5.
For stairways and hoistways, which must be inside the stoop line, $5.
For each show-case, which must be inside the stoop line, $2 to $5, according to the size.
For each coal-box, which must be inside the stoop line, $1.
For each barber's pole, which must be inside of the stoop line, $1.

A return, with detailed report of all moneys received in the Permit Bureau, shall be made weekly to the Controller.

Any person exercising any of the privileges before mentioned without a permit shall be fined $10 for each offense, to be sued for and recovered by the Corporation Attorney.

These are the principal provisions of the ordinance which was laid over without debate. It is deemed likely that the merchants will enter a protest against it, and it will also meet with opposition from some members of the board.

The minority report of Alderman Simonson against requesting the Legislature to pass a law empowering the Mayor and Common Council to appoint a Commissioner of Street Cleaning and take the work out of the hands of the Police Board, was called up and laid on the table.

A resolution was offered authorizing the Committee on Law to employ a stenographer to take the testimony on the examination of the affairs of the Finance Department now in progress—providing the expenses shall not exceed $250. It was lost by a vote of 14 to 4—a three-fourths vote being necessary to authorize expenditures. Messrs. Morris, Struck, Simonson, and Southworth voted in the negative. Mr. Morris stated that he did not know from what fund the money could be taken.

The Clerk read a communication from Mr. Charles Guiliet, the contractor, in reply to a statement of the Controller that his claims for paving were too large. It stated that the litigation which followed Mr. Green's refusal to pay the claim resulted in heavy costs on the City.

The board then adjourned.

FUNERAL OF SHEPHERD KNAPP.

The funeral services over the remains of Shepherd Knapp were held in the brick Presbyterian Church, corner of Thirty-seventh street and Fifth avenue yesterday morning. The church was beautifully decorated and densely crowded, and both sides of Fifth avenue from above Fortieth street were lined with carriages. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Thompson, Pastor of the church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stoddard, of the Washington Heights Church, of which the deceased was a member, and Rev. Dr. Adams. Dr. Stoddard delivered an appreciative address on the life and services of the deceased. Dr. Thompson offered the prayer, and the benediction was pronounced by Dr. Adams. The friends then viewed the remains. The body was inclosed in a massive rosewood casket, heavily mounted with silver, and lined with white satin. The floral offerings were very numerous and varied. The pulpit was decorated with floral crosses, wreaths, and anchors. The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, and interred in the family vault. The pall-bearers were William Cullen Bryant, Richard Irvin, Benjamin Sherman, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Abraham Lawrence, Newman White, and John A. Stewart. Among those present at the church were Peter Cooper, Thomas Acton, M. Stillman, R. Carpenter, and the Directors of the Equitable Insurance Company and Mechanics' Bank. Most of the managers of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, of which institution Mr. Knapp was a Director and presiding officer for many years, were also present and accompanied the remains to the cemetery.

ATTEMPT TO COERCE A MAIL CONTRACT.

George H. Powell runs a steam ferry-boat across the Hudson River from Hudson, Columbia County, to Athens, Greene County. He made application to the Postmaster General for the position of mail messenger between the places named, the salary for which position is $300 per year. He failed to get the appointment, which was conferred on Nathaniel S. Brooks. In order to annoy Brooks, who ordinarily crossed in the boat with a small satchel in his hand, and to coerce the Postmaster General to give him the contract, Powers insisted on charging Brooks ten cents for each mail-bag he might thus carry, or $150 a year commutation therefor. Brooks at first refused to pay this charge, on the ground that Powers had no legal right to exact it, and he finally paid it under protest. Suit was brought by the Government, in the United States District Court of this district, to recover $1,080 penalties from Powers, for having detained the mails from the 4th to the 5th of last March. Brooks having at that time refused to pay Powers' demand, without payment of which Powers refused to carry the mails. The penalty under the United States laws for willfully detaining the mails is $10 for every ten minutes of such delay. The case came on for hearing before Judge Blatchford yesterday, on the point whether Powers was obliged to carry the mails—although in so small a compass as specified—without pay, and Judge Blatchford decided in favor of Powers, holding that no one was compelled to carry the mails without compensation.

THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS.

THE DOCK DEPARTMENT CRITICISED—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—MR. GREEN REPEATEDLY RULED OUT OF ORDER BY THE MAYOR.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Controller's office, Mayor Wickham presiding. Recorder Hackett, Controller Green, Chamberlain Tappan, and Commissioner Wales, of the Dock Department, were present. On motion of Recorder Hackett, Mayor Wickham was appointed Chairman for the ensuing year.

A requisition was presented from the Department of Docks asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 for the general work of the department by the issue of bonds.

Mr. Green said he did not think it advisable to issue bonds for that amount, and referred to charges which had been made against the Department. He read a protest from William F. Morgan, a contractor, which set forth that the Dock Commissioners had awarded the contract recently advertised for the building of sheds on Piers Nos. 43 and 46 North River to Joseph Brady, for the sum of $63,285, while Mr. Morgan's proposal was set down at $62,739. He said that Mr. Farnworth, Mr. Morgan's counsel, was present, if they desired to hear anything of this case.

Mayor Wickham said he considered the discussion of these matters out of order.

Mr. Green said he thought he was not out of order, as these questions were pertinent to the matter under consideration. Mr. Green was then proceeding to refer to statements made by Mr. Wales recently, in which he alluded to the Controller's delay in furnishing funds to the department. He desired to explain this matter.

Mayor Wickham said he should rule Mr. Green's remarks out of order.

Mr. Green made several attempts to put his views before the board, and said he deemed it of great importance to the community that he should be heard, but was repeatedly interrupted by Mayor Wickham, who ruled all discussion on the topics the Controller desired to bring up, as being out of order.

Commissioner Wales said that the newspaper reports to which Mr. Green referred as to what he stated on the 16th inst. before the Aldermanic Committee were incorrect.

The application of the Dock Commissioners for the appropriation named was then referred to the Controller.

The Controller offered a series of resolutions requesting the Commissioners of Docks to furnish a statement of the expenses of the department for 1874, together with a list of the buildings rented for offices by the department and the annual expense of the same; also, a statement showing the cost of such new piers, wharves, and docks as have been constructed, and whether the work was done by contract or otherwise. Mr. Green again endeavored to obtain a hearing in presenting this resolution, but was ruled out of order. After some further remarks between the Controller and Mayor Wickham, the resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned.

PEDESTRIANISM AT THE HIPPODROME.

At 12:05 midnight of Sunday next, the American pedestrian, Edward Payson Weston, and his challenger, J. R. Judd, will start on their six days' race, at P. T. Barnum's Hippodrome. The prevailing opinion among sportsmen seems to be that Weston was unwise in giving Judd thirty-five miles start, especially as the latter did not ask for any allowance. Having accepted, however, it is to be hoped that the Professor will make all he can out of it, and make Weston repeat his 500 miles' walk, which he would be foolish to undertake at the outset, and thereby possibly risk a break-down. The articles of agreement, as made by the competitors, are as follows:

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

These articles of agreement are made the tenth day of February, in the year 1875, between J. R. Judd and Edward Payson Weston, whereby they agree to walk a race to be continued for six consecutive days, commencing in the first five minutes of Monday, March 1, 1875, and ending at midnight of Saturday, March 6, 1875.

It is furthermore agreed that both competitors abide by the ruling of the judges, who shall reserve their decision until the race is ended.

It is also agreed that the competitors in this race walk a fair heel-and-toe walk, and that either of the competitors departing from a fair gait shall be immediately warned by the judges who may demand that the distance unfairly walked be walked over again, and the competitor refusing to comply with this order shall have the distance so unfairly walked charged against him as nearly as can be judged on the books in which the record of this race shall be kept.

It is furthermore agreed that the competitor who walks the greatest number of miles in the six consecutive days as above specified shall be declared the winner and entitled to receive the purse offered by Mr. P. T. Barnum.

It is furthermore agreed that Edward Payson Weston gives J. R. Judd thirty-five miles start in this race, this distance of thirty-five miles to be counted as so many miles walked when the race is completed.

EDWARD PAYSON WESTON,
J. R. JUDD.

Witness—F. J. ENGELHARDT.

The judges above referred to are to be selected from the members of the New-York Athletic Club, New-York Caledonian Club, the Olympic Club of New-York, and the New-Jersey Athletic Association; and in case of an insufficient number, E. P. Weston and J. R. Judd shall each name an equal number of judges, not professional athletes, to complete the number required.

THE OPENING AT STEWART'S.

The unfavorable weather of yesterday did not prevent a large attendance at the usual Spring opening of the millinery department at Stewart's. Throughout the entire day the store was crowded with ladies either purchasing or inspecting. In this department some twenty-five persons are usually employed, but yesterday, being a special occasion, the force was increased to fifty, who were kept continually busy throughout the day. The exhibition included hats and flowers and trimmings of foreign and domestic manufacture of all kinds and varieties. The hat show was undoubtedly the best ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, no less than 250 different styles being on exhibition. The imported hats, of which there was a great variety, are trimmed in brighter colors than heretofore, and with a greater profusion of flowers and feathers. They range in price from $20 to $75. These hats are all made in Paris, to Mr. Stewart's order, by persons who work for no other house. The domestic hats are all made in this City, under the supervision of the firm. They are not so brightly trimmed as the Parisian hats, and are less cumbered with trimmings. They seemed to attract the most attention and ranged in price from $10 to $30. Some of the hats made in the establishment, on French frames, both of chip and straw, show considerable originality of design and were much admired. In the trimming department ribbons of all shades were displayed. The darker tints, it is thought, will be most fashionable, as they were most in demand during the week. Feathers of all kinds and varieties were exhibited, and made a handsome show, ostrich feathers being most sought after. The opening is said to be one of the most successful of its kind ever held in this City, both in regard to the attendance and the quality of the goods.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Ezra Abbott, of Harvard College, is at the Everett House.

Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Postmaster George W. Fairman, of Philadelphia, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. George P. Este, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

Congressman elect John M. Davy and Prof. H. B. Hackett, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Postmaster John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Judge John T. Ludeling, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; Yung Wing, of the Chinese Educational Commission, and William T. Adams, of Boston, are at the Windsor Hotel.

THE REMNANTS OF MLLE. JUVIN'S PROPERTY SOLD.

As soon as the sale of smuggled cigars had been concluded yesterday, the Marshal's auctioneer began a supplementary auction of Mlle. Juvin's famous goods, comprising such as had not been paid for or had been returned by dissatisfied buyers at the first sale. The prices realized were far below the value of the articles. A superb brown-silk-velvet skirt, waist, and polonaise brought only $125; a black silk and velvet jacket, edged with sable, sold for $35; a blue silk and grenadine ball dress was knocked down at $40; and an exceedingly rich lace and muslin dressing-gown was sacrificed for $18. Some laces and other articles of minor importance went off at proportionately low prices.

THE DOCK COMMISSION.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Dock Commissioners held yesterday the Executive Committee reported in favor of granting to H. W. Mitchell the privilege of a berth for a steamer at the foot of West Twenty-fourth street at $250 per month, and in favor of giving permission to Henry R. Dunham and Rebecca S. Mills to drive piles and erect buildings on the southerly side of West Thirty-fourth street and Twelfth avenue. The report was adopted. Commissioner Wales offered a resolution, which was also adopted, calling upon Capt. Rainer and Engineers Van Buren and Kidd to report to the board as to the force of men employed on the dredges and scows, their fitness for the work required of them, and whether some reduction could not be made without detriment to the work of the department.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Atlantic and Great Western agents will withdraw to-day all tickets to New-York at reduced rates.

Custom-house Inspectors Hagan and McCourt yesterday seized thirty-eight bottles of rum on pier No. 18.

"Aunt Polly Bassett" will hold another "Singin Skewl" at Steinway Hall next Wednesday evening, in aid of the Howard Mission.

Miss E. V. Proudfoot and Mr. J. R. Thomas will give a musical and literary entertainment at De Garmo Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

The fourth annual entertainment of the Knickerbocker Club will be given at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, on Friday, March 19, 1875.

On the 1st prox. Miss Colburn and Miss Burnett will leave this City for Pekin, China, under the auspices of the "Woman's Union Missionary Society of America."

Special Agents Fideau and Bibbins yesterday seized forty-five cases of brandy on the ship Syria, from Calcutta. They were the property of one of the officers of the ship.

It was again rumored in the City Hall yesterday that Commissioner Van Nort had placed his resignation in the hands of Mayor Wickham, and that it was to take effect on March 1.

Owing to the absence of Mr. Henry D. Purroy, the Chairman of the Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit, a report on that subject was not submitted to the board yesterday.

Next Monday evening, St. David's Day, the Thirteenth Street Welsh Presbyterian Church will hold its annual tea party. Addresses will be given by clergymen of different denominations.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver his lecture—"The Amateur Theatrical Association"—at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Women's College and Hospital for Women.

Dr. J. E. Lynch was yesterday appointed by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to the position of Ambulance Surgeon of the Park Hospital, vice Dr. William H. Gillman, deceased.

A grand temperance demonstration will take place at Steinway Hall this evening, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance of New-York City. Addresses will be made by distinguished advocates of the cause.

The foreign mail yesterday comprised 34,120 letters and 69 bags of newspapers. The Frisia carried 31,075 letters and 65 bags; the Rotterdam 145 letters, and the City of New-York 2,900 letters and 3 bags.

Prof. A. Noble will deliver a lecture entitled "Here and There Through the History of Italy," at Cooper Institute this evening. During the course of the lecture, the Professor will give recitations in four languages.

The eleventh regular meeting of the New-York Neurological Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock.

A description of a new thermo-electric differential calorimeter, with experiments, will be given by Dr. J. S. Lombard, and a paper entitled "A Contribution to the Study of the General Paralysis of the Insane" will be read by Dr. A. O. Kellogg.

The 282d regular lecture of the New-York Liberal Club will be delivered at its rooms, in Plimpton Hall, No. 30 Stuyvesant street, to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Simon Sterne will speak on the subject of nominations and elections.

Dr. John Ordronaux read a paper last evening before the New-York Medico-Legal Society on "The Proper Legal Status of the Insane," denouncing precedents and prescriptive legal proceedings relating to the insane, unless based on natural justice and Divine law.

Rumors were current on Wall Street yesterday morning to the effect that the Erie Railroad Company were about to default their March interest and to reduce their rates. The stock in consequence fell to 27. Later the officials of the company denied both reports.

Mr. A. J. Dittenhoefer writes that his name having been obtained by the manager of the Grand Opera Ball as one of the managers, on representations which turned out to be incorrect, he resigned over a week ago, and on the new bills printed his name was omitted;

A dramatic and social entertainment will be given by the Windsor Dramatic Club, in aid of the Helping-Hand Society of the Church of the Disciples, in the Lexington Avenue Opera House, Fifty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, on Tuesday evening next.

The Gabelsberg Stenographers' Association opened a course of German stenographic instruction at the Germania Assembly Rooms, last evening, under the direction of Mr. H. Wagner. A German stenographers' journal, the first ever published in this country, is soon to make its appearance.

The annual meeting of the State Charities Aid Association, which was to have been held last evening, has been postponed until Tuesday, March 2, when it will be held in Association Hall, at 8 P. M. Mr. William Cullen Bryant will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Rev. Dr. William Adams, and others.

The regular meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, in the Fiftieth Street Church, near Eighth Avenue. The report of the Finance Committee was read, giving the receipts of the association since the reorganization in 1871 as $6,930, and the expenses as $6,579, leaving a balance in the Treasury at the present time of $351.

Twenty-seven cases containing palm-leaf fans were yesterday discovered by Special Agent Brackett, of Col. Howe's office, at the warehouse of F. J. Meyer, No. 395 Greenwich street. The cases seized originally contained dress goods, which were taken from the cases and sold without payment of duty, the fans, which are comparatively of little value, being substituted to fill up the cases.

In the suit of Herman Goeger against the Hanover Fire Insurance Company to recover $1,500 insurence on a stock of drugs and store-fixtures, already noticed in THE TIMES, a verdict was rendered yesterday before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, in favor of plaintiff for $838 40. The defense was incendiarism and want of title to the property in plaintiff.

Yesterday morning between 2 and 3 o'clock John Downey, of No. 517 East Fifteenth street, and John Kelly, of No. 516 East Sixteenth street, became engaged in a quarrel which resulted in Kelly stabbing Downey twice in the neck inflicting slight wounds. At Essex Market Police Court yesterday, Justice Sherwood held Kelly in $1,000 bail to answer.

The monthly returns of the City Mission for February show that there are thirty City missionaries employed, who, during the month, made 3,497 visits and 1,441 calls among the poor and needy, held 389 meetings, obtained 59 temperance pledges, and gave relief to 145 families at their homes. Receipts for February, $3,707 51; payments, $3,943 46; indebtedness remaining, $6,105 08.

The annual report of the Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum for 1875 has just been issued. During the twenty-three years the institution has been in existence, more than 17,000 children have been received. The state of health during the past year has been remarkable, two deaths only having occurred. Aid is solicited to make up the $10,000 required annually in addition to the amount received from the City Treasury.

At Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, Emil Raab charged Jacob Krischker, of No. 232 West Twenty-ninth street, with robbing him of an overcoat and watch worth some $40. Mr. Krischker stated that Raab had been boarding with him since Christmas, and owed him $40 for board. Finding he could get no money out of him, he turned him out, and kept his coat and watch to remunerate himself. Justice Bixby held Krischker in $500 bail.

About noon yesterday George F. Warren, who is an attendant at the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, saw Ellen Saunders attempting to pick the pocket of a lady who was passing through the building. He called in Officer Dunlap, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and procured the woman's arrest. Yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Bixby held her in $500 bail to answer.

Louis Jacobi and Julius Moll, cigar dealers, at No. 170 Division street, were arrested yesterday on complaint of Inspector Samuel A. Roberts, and brought before Commissioner Shields to answer a charge of having used counterfeit Custom-house cigar-box stamps on boxes of cigars sold by them. The accused gave $3,000 bail each for an examination, Marcus Cohen, of No. 210 Madison street, and Henry C. L. Peetsch, of No. 345 East Eighteenth street, becoming their sureties.

On Wednesday night the Police of the Twelfth Precinct made raids upon a number of unlicensed liquor-dealers in Harlem, and made the following arrests: Andrew Grilson, No. 138 East One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth street; John Woods, No. 2,395 Third avenue; Christian Welter, corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and First avenue; John H. Connelly, No. 2,217 Second avenue; James Whelan, No. 2,199 Second avenue; George Stilgenbuner, No. 2,232 Second avenue; and George Schaeffer, No. 2,244 Second avenue. The prisoners were locked up in the station-house over night, and in the morning were arraigned before Justice Morgan at the Harlem Police Court. All furnished bail to appear for trial at General Sessions.

The funeral of Mr. Richard Porter Gibson, who died on the 23d inst., took place yesterday, from the Masonic Temple, corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street. Previous to the Masonic services church services were held at the Church of the Disciples, Rev. Dr. Hepworth officiating. The funeral was largely attended by a number of the veterans of the National Guard, members of Company G, Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and members of the Masonic fraternity, to which the deceased belonged.

The chimney of the building No. 115 Maiden lane, occupied by Charles A. Finch, oil merchant, was blown down at 8:40 last evening.

The annual banquet of the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second Regiment will take place on the 5th prox. at the Union Square Hotel.

Mary O'Brien, aged eleven, fell last evening from an awning in front of her residence, No. 208 Elizabeth street, striking her head against the pavement and fracturing her skull.

Lydia Allen, aged seven, fell from the Scranton coal barge S. L. Mitchell, into the dock at pier No. 3 North River, yesterday. Henry Allen, her brother, plunged in after her and succeeded in rescuing her.

Two interesting trotting races came off at the Hippodrome last evening. The first, for a purse of $225, was won by Ben Mace's Boston. The second, for a purse of $250, two miles and repeat, was won in two straight heats by Dan Mace's Josie. To-night, Lyman, Sherman, Marv M., and Top Gallant will trot for a purse of $250, and Drift, Dart, and two other good horses for a purse of $225.

The adjourned proceedings on the objections to the account of Mrs. Lucy D. Fisk, executrix of her deceased husband's estate, came up before Mr. William Bartlett yesterday. Mr. James S. Ball stated, for the executrix, that he had thus far been unable to get the agreement of the Erie Railway Company, on account of their counsel being so busily engaged in the Beecher trial. After some unimportant action the meeting was adjourned until next week.

Williams, Wheatly & Co., sugar refiners, at the foot of Fulton street, Brooklyn, and No. 101 Wall street, New-York, suspended yesterday. The announcement created general surprise, as the standing of the firm was very high. It was reported that the liabilities amounted to $600,000, and that the trouble was caused by a heavy defalcation by one of the members of the concern, but information of any sort, beyond the fact of the failure, was refused at the office.

BROOKLYN.

There is now eighteen feet of water in the Hempstead reservoir.

Newtown Creek, which was frozen over last week, is again navigable, the ice having almost altogether disappeared.

Two attachments for debt—one from Justice Eames' court and one from Justice Elliott's court—have been issued against the Grand Central Theatre of Williamsburg.

On Sunday evening next Rev. Dr. Putnam, Pastor of the Church of the Saviour, will begin a series of Sunday evening lectures on the subject, "Do the Scriptures Teach the Deity of Christ."

Motion was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Justice Pratt, for alimony and counsel fees in the case of Anne Schnaufer against Charles Schnaufer for divorce. Judge Pratt reserved his decision.

A thorough inspection of the fire hydrants, just completed by the Fire Department, resulted as follows: Out of 2,300 hydrants in the city, 120 were found "slightly" frozen, eighty-eight "partly" frozen, and fifty wholly frozen.

Sufficient money having been subscribed to complete the enterprise, the Directors of the Bay Ridge Railroad will meet on Saturday to elect officers for the year. It is expected that the road will be in operation by the 1st of June.

The St. Barnabas Parochial Aid Society have elected the following officers for 1875: President, the Rector of St. Barnabas, Rev. Henry E. Hovey; Vice President, William Henderson; Secretary, Percival R. Snowden; Treasurer, R. H. W. Rowe.

A literary society is about to be formed by the young men attached to the Methodist Episcopal Church on Orchard street. Messrs. George and Charles Tyson, and George Evans have been appointed a committee to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

The Supreme Court has just given a decision refusing to confirm the report of the Commissioners for the opening of Ellery street from Marcy to Nostrand avenues, on the ground that in some instances the assessment for benefits was fixed at an amount that exceeded the value of the property assessed.

A mass-meeting is soon to be held for the purpose of discussing fully the project of constructing a park in the Eastern District. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Eighteenth Ward Improvement Association, which has already appointed the Committee on Speakers and Printing.

At an early hour yesterday morning Thomas Falkner, a driver in the employ of D. C. Appleton & Co., drove his horse and wagon into the river at the foot of Tenth street. Falkner, who was under the influence of liquor, was rescued, but died about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Fifth Precinct Station-house, from the shock occasioned by his sudden immersion into the cold water. Deceased, who was thirty-five years of age, resided in Hudson avenue, near Pacific street. He leaves a wife and family.

The Women's Baptist Missionary Society, of Long Island, held its annual meeting yesterday, in the Washington Avenue Baptist Church. Mrs. F. E. Goodrich presided, and the attendance of delegates was large. Last year's officers were unanimously re-elected. The Treasurer's report showed that during the past year $1,064 77 had been received, and $3,176 90 disbursed. A number of interesting addresses were delivered by different members of the society.

In the Court of Sessions yesterday, Judge Moore rendered his decision in the case of James L. Ridgeway, counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, against whom the Grand Jury found a presentment charging him with misdemeanor in appearing without authorization from the District Attorney to argue a case before them. Judge Moore thought that the case did not call for fine or imprisonment, but in discharging Mr. Ridgeway administered to him a severe reprimand.

Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court yesterday, granted an application for an order compelling Silas D. Dutcher, assignee in bankruptcy of the Central Bank, to pay to John H. Havens a judgment for $5,000, obtained by the latter against the assignee in bankruptcy. Mr. Havens had that amount on deposit in the Central Bank when it failed, and it was claimed on his behalf that Mr. Dutcher illegally counted Mr. Havens' money with the assets of the bankrupt concern.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark M. E. Conference closed its session last night without having transacted any business of special importance.

Charles T. Gray, ex-City Treasurer of Newark, died yesterday at his residence in that city, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

Charles Dougherty and Michael Morris, prisoners in the Essex County Penitentiary at Caldwell, escaped from that institution yesterday.

Reuben Whitehead, a resident of Newark, was dangerously injured yesterday, by being caught between two cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in the yard at Hoboken. He was taken to his home in a dying condition.

Michael Reilly, a workman employed in repairing the Erie Railway tracks at Otisville, was run over and instantly killed yesterday. He stepped from one track to the other to avoid a train, and was struck by a train coming in an opposite direction.

The dead body of an infant, which was supposed to have been still-born, was found among the garbage on the Central Railroad dumping-ground at Communipaw. The body was taken to Speer's Morgue to await the action of the County Physician.

The Coroner's jury in the late case of infanticide in Newark returned a verdict that the child came to its death by violence, as they believed, at the hands of Elizabeth Staedler, the mother. This woman was arrested about a year and a half ago on a similar charge. She is now lying very ill at Police Head-quarters in Newark.

Mrs. Rufus, residing in Jefferson street, Hoboken, was run over by a Morris and Essex Railroad train near the foot of Bergen Hill yesterday afternoon, and fatally injured. She was picking coal on the track when the locomotive struck her. She was badly bruised about the head and body, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

James Kinney, an old man residing on Jersey City Heights, was run over by an Erie Railway train at Penhorn Creek yesterday morning, and was so severely injured that he is not expected to live. He was picking coal on the track when the train struck him and cut off both legs, besides inflicting other injuries of a serious character. He was removed to the Charity Hospital in Jersey City.

Kate Cassidy, residing in West Hoboken, has commenced suit for $5,000 damages against Charles F. Krouse for false imprisonment. A short time ago Krouse caused the arrest of Miss Cassidy on a charge of stealing an apron, but when the case was tried she was honorably acquitted, and the court expressed an opinion that the action of Krouse was a gross outrage on the girl.

On Wednesday Col. Thomas P. White, the lunatic who was committed to the County Jail for five days by Justice Shackleton, made a desperate attempt to stab Deputy Keeper Ryerson, but assistance was promptly summoned and he was disarmed and manacled. Col. White served in the Mexican War under Gen. Scott. County Physician Stout will take the necessary steps to have him sent to the National Insane Asylum at Washington.

A young lady named Helen Silliran, aged twenty years, was burned to death a few days ago at her residence in Bernardsville. Her clothing caught fire from the stove, and in trying to extinguish the flames she set fire to the house. Without paying any further attention to herself she ran to the well and procured water with which she put out the fire in the house, and was so badly burned that she died a short time afterward in great agony.

William Powers and William Paxton, the two alleged confidence operators who were arrested at the Cunard dock, in Jersey City, on Wednesday, had an examination yesterday morning, when it appeared that Powers was Patrick McDonald, a well-known New-York swindler. He admitted having served a term in Sing Sing for a robbery committed in New-York, but said that his sentence was the result of a political persecution. He also said that a check for $900, which was found in his possession, was given to him by a boot-black. The prisoners were held for further examination.

Henry Bishop, a saloon-keeper of Millville, Cumberland County, has commenced a suit against the Mayor for false imprisonment. It appears that Bishop was informed that a complaint was about to be made against him for selling liquor without a license, and he indulged in a little piece of sharp practice. He made a complaint against himself, was convicted of the offense on his own evidence, fined $20, and promptly handed over the amount. The Justice was equally prompt, and at once handed Bishop $10, the legal moiety paid to informers when a conviction has been secured. When Bishop was subsequently arrested on the Mayor's summons he put in the previous suit as his defence, and exhibited a receipt for the fine, signed by Justice McClurg. The Mayor decided the receipt to be insufficient, and demanded that the docket or a transcript of it be produced. This Bishop failed to do, and he was fined the usual amount. On his refusal to pay he was lodged in the County Jail, but a brief imprisonment influenced him to pay the fine and he was released. He now sues the Mayor for damages.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 25.—Printing Cloths continue steady at 6¼c. for 64x64 Standard and Extra Cloths, with a quiet market.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.—Commodore D. L. Braine, U. S. N.; Joseph Stuart, Chevalier Byron and wife, Mrs. Yates and maid, George Browning, Mr. Lees, Mrs. L. P. Mead, E. G. Mead, A. Ingard, Mr. Remington, Mr. Fechet, R. E. Burdell, Mr. Brodt, James Love, C. A. Smith, P. Skiles, F. A. Chatfield, M. L. B. Morel, Miss Nathan, H. Wall, C. Wall, James Haskill, Mrs. Haskill, James Brayley, Frederick Giddings, R. E. Treffry, T. B. Preston, F. McGowan, John Mitchell, W. H. Drysdale, Mrs. W. H. Drysdale, T. Shirer, Mrs. T. Shirer, John Chatham, Mr. Whitney, J. E. Cooke, F. E. Jerome, Esau Goodwin, M. W. Goodwin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:38 | Sun sets.....5:49 | Moon rises.12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.11:29 | Gov. Island.12:18 | Hell Gate...1:40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Feb. 25.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Frisia, (Ger.,) Meier, Hamburg, Kumhardt & Co.; Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Hohenzollern, (Ger.,) Nordenholdt, Baltimore, Oelrichs & Co.; City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Wemyss Castle, (Br.,) Shields, London, A. Baxter & Co.

Bark Rebecca Goddard, Pettengill, Boston, W. J. Russell & Co.

Brigs Rebecca J. Page, Hill, Buenos Ayres, Vernon H. Brown & Co.; William, (Br.,) Pike, Harbor Grace, R. P. Curry & Co.; L. M. Merritt, Harriman, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary E. Thayer, Grosenick, Seville, R. N. Hand.

Schrs. Victor, Nickerson, Para, G. Amsinck & Co.; L. & M. Donovan, Donovan, Brunswick, Brett, Son & Co.; Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) MacMickan, Liverpool Feb. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles G. Francklyn.

Steam-ship Gaelic, (Br.,) Parsell, Liverpool Feb. 11 with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis.

Steam-ship Lessing, (Br.,) Toosberg, Hamburg Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Knauth, Machod & Khune.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Forayth, Liverpool Feb. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Blythewood, (Br.) Whittaker, Marseilles, Jan. 11th, Messina, 17th, Palermo, 22d, Valencia, 27th, Carthagena, 29th, and Gibraltar, Feb. 1, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co.

Steam-ship Albermarl, Kelly, Lewis, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker,